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EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF

Public Lands and Buildings

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

DECEMBER 1, 1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

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A. R. SAMSON, Broken Bow.....Deputy.
BRAD P. COOK, David City.....Chief Clerk.
ALEXANDER SCHLEGEL, Bassett.....Draughtsman.
WALT L. DAWSON, Endicott.....Bookkeeper.
WEBB B. WHEELER, Palmer.....Bookkeeper.
JOSEPH K. MARLEY, Lincoln.....Sale Contract Clerk.
E. P. BREWSTER, Grand Island.....Forfeiture Clerk.
C. E. CARMODY, Tecumseh.....Lease Contract Clerk.
Z. E. MATTHEWS, Brownville.....Assignment Clerk.
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JOHN C. ALLEN, Secretary of State.....Secretary.
J. E. HILL.....State Treasurer.
GEORGE H. HASTINGS.....Attorney General.

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A. R. HUMPHREY, Commissioner of Public Lands and
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BOARD OF PURCHASE AND SUPPLIES.

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GEORGE H. HASTINGS.....Attorney General.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, December 1, 1892.

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To His Excellency, James E. Boyd, Governor:

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, I have the honor to submit herewith the Eighth Biennial Report of the office of Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, for the two years ending November 30, 1892, together with the reports of the several State Institutions, under the general control and management of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

Yours truly,

A. R. HUMPHREY,
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

EDUCATIONAL AND STATE LANDS.

EDUCATIONAL LANDS AND FUNDS.

Under the provisions of Congress of the United States, the State of Nebraska has been liberally endowed with lands from the public domain for the support of common schools and other educational institutions. The following amounts of land have been selected by the State and confirmed by the General Land Office, for educational purposes, as indicated below, viz :

Number of acres Common School Land.....	2,734,804 89
Number of acres Agricultural College.....	89,148 62
Number of acres State University.....	45,426 08
Number of acres State Normal School.....	12,804 80

Total Educational Lands acquired by the State 2,869,415 59

Disposition of the above lands have been made as shown by statements 1 to 27 inclusive.

Statement No. 1 shows that 252,100.05 acres have been deeded, leaving a balance of 2,482,704.84 acres to which the title is yet vested in the State, and of this amount 573,389.23 acres are now under Sale Contract, 1,462,707.97 acres under Lease Contract, and 446,607.64 acres that are neither leased nor sold.

Of the common school lands there has been deeded 252,100.05 acres, leaving a balance of 2,482,704.84 acres, of which 573,389.23 acres are now under Sale Contract, and 1,462,707.97 acres under Lease Contract, leaving 446,607.64 acres that have not yet been disposed of.

There is now vested in United States bonds, state securities, and registered county bonds belonging to the Permanent School

Fund the sum of \$2,525,872.35, and cash in the State Treasury \$490,398.39, making a total of \$3,016,270.74, as compared with \$2,745,307.21 on November 30, 1890, an increase in the Permanent School Funds of \$270,963.53 in the past two years.

There are now 1,462,707.97 acres of common school land under lease, producing an annual rental of \$90,716.08. This together with the annual interest on unpaid principal on sale contracts, which amounts to \$239,170.11, and added interest amounting to \$5,542.31, makes a fund of \$335,428.50, to be annually apportioned to the school districts of the State in addition to the revenues derived from the investments of the Permanent School Fund in the State Treasury.

DELINQUENCIES AND FORFEITURES.

At the beginning of the last biennial period many holders of leases and sale contracts were in arrears for lease rental and interest on account of the drouth and consequent crop failure of 1890. There were also many leases and sale contracts held by speculators, on which lease rental and interest was past due. Those held by the former class were generally paid previous to November 1, 1892. A great number of the latter class, however, failing to dispose of their interest in the lands, allowed them to go to forfeiture.

This has occasioned a great amount of work in the forfeiture line. In the month of February, 1892, work on the forfeiture list was begun, since which time from one to seven clerks have been engaged in work incident to forfeiture. While many of the delinquents paid up it was not as a rule paid until after the notices were issued and served and land advertised, and all labor incident to forfeiture had been performed. The lands embraced in forfeited lease and sale contracts, after being advertised, were offered for lease during the month of November of this year, and most

of these were disposed of at a premium sufficient to reimburse the State for the lease rental and interest lost by non-payment of former holders.

While the work of forfeiture greatly increases the labors of the department, the result is plainly manifest and eminently satisfactory in that it greatly increases the receipts from these lands.

In addition to the educational lands heretofore mentioned, there remains the State lots in the city of Lincoln and several small tracts designated as penitentiary lands, and also Saline lands.

STATE LOTS IN THE CITY OF LINCOLN.

In June, 1887, the lots in the city of Lincoln, owned by the State were sold at public auction, the terms being one-third cash, and the balance in one and two years at 7 per cent interest. The last payment has long since matured, yet there are many uncollected principal notes, and in some cases interest is delinquent for several years.

The act that provides for the sale of these lots makes no provision for forfeiture in case of default in payment of principal and interest, and I would respectfully recommend that some such provision be made.

PENITENTIARY LANDS.

The penitentiary lands referred to are located in the counties of Lancaster and Seward, and are described as follows, viz.: S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, Township 8, North, of Range 5, Lancaster County, containing 356.71 acres, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36, Township 9, North, of Range 4, and the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28, Township 11, North, of Range 4, Seward County, making in all 676.71 acres. These lands are very valuable, and as there is no provision for

their disposition in any manner, I would recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings to dispose of them by sale or lease, as in case of common school lands.

RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY.

A great many tracts of land belonging to the State have been crossed by the different railroad companies operating in the State, as provided by law. Until recently, however, the laws have not been fully complied with relative to the provision for securing deeds to right-of-way. This neglect has operated to the disadvantage of a great many parties who hold lease and sale contracts on the lands so crossed by these companies, inasmuch as they were compelled to pay lease rental or interest on contracts from which they did not receive the full benefit. Upon my request some of these companies have cheerfully complied with the provisions referred to, and have secured title where practicable, thus relieving the holders of leases and contracts. Some of the companies have secured deeds to all right-of-way occupied by them over State lands.

CANAL RIGHT-OF-WAY.

In certain localities of the State there is great activity in the construction of irrigation ditches. The laws which provide for the procuring of right-of-way over State lands by ditch companies are very ambiguous, and I would respectfully recommend such legislation on this subject as will facilitate the procuring of title to irrigation ditch companies to right-of-way over lands belonging to the State.

BOYD COUNTY.

In the territory attached to Nebraska from Dakota, north of the Niobrara and Keya Paha, and west of the Missouri rivers, and

south of the 43d parallel, north latitude, in Knox, Boyd, and Keya Paha counties, there is indemnity due from the general government, in lieu of Sections 16 and 36, within the "Old Ponca" Indian reserve in Knox and Boyd counties, 4,630.60 acres, and in the "Big Sioux" Indian reserve in Boyd county, on account of loss by meanders of the Missouri and Niobrara rivers, 245.70 acres, in addition to 9,455.27 acres inuring to the State in Sections 16 and 36 respectively, making a total of 14,331.57 acres. In addition to this there will be due upon completion of the survey of the "Fort Randall" Military reserve, and fractional part of Township 35, North, Ranges, 11 to 20 inclusive, an approximate amount of 6,400 acres, 1,280 acres of which will be located in Keya Paha and the remainder in Boyd county.

Two thousand two hundred and forty-six and fifty-seven hundredths acres of indemnity school land selections were made in Boyd county in August, 1891, under instructions of the Hon. Lewis A. Groff, Commissioner of the general land office, dated May 21, 1890. Under this ruling Sections 16 and 36 in each Township outside of the "Old Ponca" reserve were held to inure to the State, and the State was entitled to indemnity for loss of Sections 16 and 36, within the "Old Ponca" reserve, and also for loss by reason of meanders of streams and other causes. Subsequently the Hon. Acting Commissioner, W. M. Stone, by letter dated October 31, 1891, while not overruling Commissioner Groff, held, that Sections 16 and 36 did not inure to the State, and that the State was entitled to select indemnity for said Sections. This view of the Commissioner was combatted by this office, and my letter addressed to the Commissioner dated November 17, 1891, specified the amount of indemnity due the State for losses, and stated that the State claimed all Sections 16 and 36 in place.

Specific ruling in regard to this matter was asked for at the very earliest possible moment. On September 3, 1892, I. R. Cor-

nell, Acting Commissioner, addressed a letter to the land in opinion differed from both his predecessors, in that he held that the claim of the State to Sections 16 and 36, and also the indemnity selections made in Boyd county were invalid. From this ruling this office, on October 31, 1892, appealed to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, where the whole matter is now pending.

FINAL PAYMENT BY PURCHASER.

Section 3,850, Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska, provides that when a purchaser of school lands makes final payment on sale contract and applies for deed he must compute and pay interest on deferred payments to the 1st day of January following such payment. I would recommend that this provision be so amended that the purchaser would be required to pay interest only to the date of final payment.

CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

When I assumed the responsibilities and entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, I found the grounds around the Capitol Building graded, walks laid, and driveways constructed, but the grounds were almost destitute of grass. During the spring of 1891, the Board of Public Lands and Buildings employed a landscape gardner to take charge of the grounds, with a view to properly seeding and sodding, with the result that before the close of the summer a fine stand of grass was secured.

HEATING PLANT.

With a view to ascertaining the condition of the heating plant, a competent mechanist was employed to examine the boiler house and boilers, and report to the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. Below I append a copy of his report, under date of November 21, 1892.

"I found the four low pressure boilers in good condition, but the high pressure boiler at the east end of battery is not safe and is too small for the work required of it. I would therefore recommend that it be replaced by a larger one. I find the walls under all the boilers cracked and crumbling. The second combustion chamber as well as the first under each boiler should have been lined with fire brick, which was not done, and it is only a question of a short time when they will give way. The boilers are also set too low, leaving too little space for the necessary arch over fire doors. I would therefore recommend a new setting, which if properly designed and constructed would greatly reduce the expense of fuel.

"I am also of the opinion that the openings in the steam domes should be increased in size to six inches in diameter, and a fourteen inch diameter header added, connecting the entire battery of boilers, and the steam mains connected to the header instead of to the boilers direct, as it now is. This would allow equal duty on each boiler, and better results from the whole.

"The piping between boilers and 'return headers' should be changed, to make more direct steam, and swinging check valves added. With the above repairs, changes, and improvements, your present difficulties and fuel bills would be greatly reduced. After a careful calculation I have estimated the cost of the above mentioned changes and improvements, at forty-three hundred and seventy-five (\$4,375) dollars."

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

I herewith submit a condensed statement of appropriations and expenditures of funds placed at the disposal of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, for the last biennial period.

Appropriations.	Appropriated.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Employees' wages.....	\$ 10,000 00	\$ 8,407 15	\$ 1,592 85
Fuel and lights.....	7,000 00	6,985 89	14 11
Repairs to Public Buildings, in case of damage.	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Water supply.....	800 00	792 55	7 45
Traveling expenses.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Stationery, books, etc.....	300 00	104 00	196 00
Repairs and care of Capitol grounds.....	3,000 00	2,994 87	5 13

The unexpended balances of the several funds are the balances November 30, 1892, and will probably be expended by the end of the period which they are expected to cover, viz., March 31, 1893.

Current expenses for the two years ending March 31, 1895.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

Salary of Commissioner.....	\$ 4,000 00
Salary of Deputy.....	3,000 00
Salary of Chief Clerk.....	2,600 00
Salary of Draughtsman.....	3,000 00
Salary of two Bookkeepers.....	5,200 00
Salary of Lease Contract Clerk.....	2,000 00
Salary of Sale Contract Clerk.....	2,000 00
Salary of Delinquent Clerk.....	2,000 00
Salary of two Assignment Clerks.....	4,000 00
Books and stationery.....	800 00
Furniture and carpets.....	100 00
Postage and postal expenses.....	1,000 00
Express and telegraph.....	200 00
Sundry office expenses.....	200 00
Traveling expenses.....	1,000 00

BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

Fuel and lights.....	\$ 10,000 00
Repairs and care of Capitol building and grounds..	2,500 00
Repairs to public buildings in case of damage.....	1,000 00
Employees' wages for Capitol building.....	8,000 00
Water supply.....	800 00

BOARD OF EDUCATIONAL LANDS AND FUNDS.

School land expenses.....	\$ 4,000 00
Serving notices on delinquents, and advertising forfeitures.....	2,000 00
Postage and postal expenses.....	400 00

BOARD OF PURCHASE AND SUPPLIES.

Advertising and outstanding claims.....	\$ 500 00
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STATEMENT NO. 1.

Showing by Counties the amount of Common School lands acquired by the State, amount deeded, amount under contract of sale, amount under contract of lease and amount vacant November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres acquired by the State.	Am't Deeded.	Am't under Contract of sale.	Am't under Contract of lease.	Am't Vacant.
Adams.....	20,480	5,840	11,480	3,160	.....
Antelope.....	31,400	2,384.33	8,655.67	20,320	40
Arthur.....	25,600	.....	.....	.....	25,600
Banner.....	26,880	.....	40	26,760	80
Boone.....	23,675.28	2,516.62	6,927.71	14,150.95	80
Blaine.....	25,530.45	.....	.....	14,370.45	11,160
Box Butte.....	38,400	641	1,399	36,160	200
Brown.....	40,998.90	1	1,403	21,714.90	17,880
Buffalo.....	30,651.32	4,377.08	14,784.31	11,489.93	.....
Burt.....	17,487.88	5,548	9,280.68	2,619.20	40
Butler.....	21,706.10	4,630.87	15,217.83	1,857.40	.....
Cass.....	19,733.9~	13,644.40	5,341.88	747.70	.....
Cedar.....	26,804.36	3,152	13,150	10,502.36	.....
Chase.....	33,280	747.82	4,668.99	27,823.19	40
Cherry.....	228,071.33	51.16	628.84	53,066.05	174,325.28
Cheyenne.....	101,871.27	90	1,590	100,191.27	.....
Clay.....	21,240	3,844.62	13,800	3,595.38	.....
Colfax.....	11,462.71	2,092.65	10,192.18	1,508.68	69 20
Cuming.....	19,044.70	4,029.76	14,289.94	715	10
Custer.....	92,017.98	926	12,155	78,936.98	.....
Dawes.....	49,280	332.43	640	47,027.57	1,280
Dawson.....	36,130.10	474.60	14,501	21,117.90	36.60
Dakota.....	6,582.42	1,220.15	3,519.82	1,612.45	230
Deuel.....	82,345.31	5.06	1,378.14	74,922.11	6,040
Dixon.....	15,916.80	1,640.80	10,066	3,916	294
Dodge.....	18,507.07	12,508.82	5,602.20	396.05	.....
Douglas.....	9,069.76	6,148	2,212.29	477.47	222
Dundy.....	33,257.01	1	2,079	27,017.01	4,160
Fillmore.....	20,648.51	8,942.32	11,022.63	683.56	.....
Franklin.....	20,471.85	1,168.59	5,887.90	13,389	26.36
Frontier.....	34,560	760	2,160	31,640	.....
Furnas.....	25,902.80	445	5,377.35	19,645.45	140
Gage.....	24,637.31	9,610.50	13,022.31	2,004.50	.....
Garfield.....	20,480	81.33	998.67	14,720	4,680
Grant.....	29,000	.....	.....	11,040	17,960
Greeley.....	20,475.30	728.10	4,187.20	15,240	320
Gosper.....	16,640	320	4,080	12,200	40
Hall.....	19,538.25	3,610	11,681.35	4,119.95	126.95
Hamilton.....	20,487.56	5,452.36	13,987.64	1,047.56	.....
Harlan.....	20,463.74	891.92	9,311.40	10,048.06	212.36
Hayes.....	25,600	179.05	594.45	24,133.70	692.80
Hitchcock.....	25,494.87	178.62	1,823.40	23,492.85	.....
Hooker.....	26,158.59	.....	.....	4,260	21,958.59
Holt.....	88,800.43	685.42	8,920	78,189.59	1,005.42
Howard.....	23,041.44	1,087.65	8,39.98	13,133.81	280
Jefferson.....	20,480.13	4,057.98	10,548.50	5,873.65	.....
Johnson.....	13,440	8,068.66	4,664.01	687.33	20
Keith.....	45,662.40	40	2,595.60	43,026.80	.....
Kearney.....	18,581.40	1,510.41	10,994.03	6,076.96	.....
Keya Paha.....	24,535.88	.....	222	17,744.20	6,569.68
Kimball.....	36,618.88	.....	80	36,240	298.88
Knox.....	41,167.91	1,196.78	13,431.79	24,790.84	1,748.50
Lancaster.....	31,225.23	11,783.74	18,029.09	1,375	37.40
Lincoln.....	97,931.90	.....	4,999.98	92,688.32	243.60
Logan.....	20,480	.....	800	16,000	3,680
Loup.....	20,393.28	320	480	12,233.28	7,360
Madison.....	24,639.43	1,766.68	16,312.57	6,560	.....
McPherson.....	30,720	.....	.....	2,040	28,680
Merrick.....	15,014.59	2,060.83	9,108.19	3,608.17	237.40
Nemaha.....	11,952.94	8,498.44	2,901.30	502.55	50 65
Nuckolls.....	21,120	2,621.40	14,518.60	3,980	.....

STATEMENT NO. 1.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	No. of acres acquired by the State.	Am't Deeded.	Am't under Contract of Sale.	Am't under Contract of lease.	Am't Vacant.
Otoe.....	21,970.68	12,276.74	8,466.95	1,150	77
Pawnee.....	20,044.85	7,794.85	9,500	2,740	.....
Perkins.....	31,523.75	.....	800	30,723.75	.....
Phelps.....	20,222.84	1,001.82	12,378.92	6,842.10	.....
Pierce.....	10,480	1,004.74	9,795.26	9,000	680
Platte.....	23,750.88	5,279.54	14,999.66	3,341.68	130
Polk.....	16,789.68	2,422.08	11,092.90	3,235.20	39.50
Red Willow.....	25,504.50	648.10	6,200.90	18,475.50	200
Richardson.....	10,400	6,630	2,100	1,620	30
Rock.....	40,232.40	.....	360	28,339	11,533.40
Saline.....	20,477	11,287	8,193	997	.....
Sarpy.....	8,989.27	4,911.76	2,439.47	1,635.04	.....
Saunders.....	26,97.28	9,875.93	14,477.35	2,044	.....
Seward.....	20,560	9,690.97	9,428.24	1,440.79	.....
Scott's Bluff.....	25,467.65	17.46	.....	24,546.55	903.64
Sherman.....	20,477.20	176.43	2,815.04	17,857.73	.....
Sheridan.....	86,627.74	242.98	3,267.02	54,961.73	28,154.01
Sioux.....	76,172.22	.....	40	23,330	52,892.22
Stanton.....	15,360	986.12	10,683.88	3,600	.....
Thayer.....	20,472.35	6,308.19	8,279.93	5,884.23	.....
Thomas.....	25,600	.....	.....	12,720	12,880
Valley.....	20,474.88	1,833.80	5,640.09	13,000.99	.....
Washington.....	13,530.36	7,808.84	8,295.16	2,004.16	422.20
Wayne.....	15,360	1,120	13,280	960	.....
Webster.....	20,480	1,487	6,919	12,074	.....
Wheeler.....	20,480	.....	810	19,070	600
York.....	20,480	5,778.57	11,828.04	2,873.39	.....
Total.....	2,734,804.89	252,100.05	573,389.23	1,462,707.97	446,607.64

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Showing number of acres of Common School Lands belonging to the State on November 30, 1890, in Counties having complete records, and number of acres deeded during the year 1891 and 1892; also number of acres belonging to the State November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres belonging to the State November 30, 1890.	Number of acres deeded during the years 1891 and 1892.	Number of acres belonging to the State November 30, 1892.
Adams.....	15,360	240	15,120
Antelope.....	29,177.90	322.23	28,855.67
Arthur.....	27,520		27,520
Banner.....	26,880		26,880
Boone.....	22,132.04	956.11	21,175.93
Blaine.....	25,520.45		25,520.45
Box Butte.....	37,759		37,759
Brown.....	40,997.90		40,997.90
Buffalo.....	27,139.57	705.33	26,434.24
Butler.....	17,346.23	281	17,065.23
Burt.....	12,327.88	608	11,719.88
Cass.....	6,522.18	422.60	6,099.58
Cedar.....	24,212.36	594.33	23,618.03
Chase.....	32,538.58		32,538.58
Cherry.....	226,751.33		226,751.33
Cheyenne.....	101,781.27		101,781.27
Clay.....	17,515.38	120	17,395.38
Colfax.....	12,442.63	642.65	11,799.98
Cuming.....	15,545	520	15,025
Custer.....	91,091.98		91,091.98
Dawes.....	48,947.57		48,947.47
Dawson.....	35,655.50		35,655.50
Dakota.....	5,472.47	80	5,392.47
Deuel.....	82,342.31		82,342.31
Dixon.....	14,676	410	14,266
Dodge.....	6,561.43	643.18	5,918.25
Douglas.....	3,377.77	466.01	2,921.76
Dundy.....	33,256.01		33,256.01
Fillmore.....	13,146.19	1,400	11,746.19
Franklin.....	19,384.26	81	19,303.26
Frontier.....	33,800		33,800
Furnas.....	25,197.80	40	25,157.80
Gage.....	15,617.81	1,026	14,591.81
Garfield.....	20,438.67		20,438.67
Grant.....	32,840		32,840
Greeley.....	19,758.50	11.60	19,747.20
Gosper.....	16,320		16,320
Hall.....	16,205.35	280	15,925.35
Hamilton.....	15,394.20	400	14,994.20
Harlan.....	19,571.82		19,571.82
Hayes.....	25,420.95		25,420.95
Hitchcock.....	25,516.25		25,516.25
Hooker.....	26,158.59		26,158.59
Holt.....	88,755.01	640	88,115.01
Howard.....	22,097.20	143.41	21,953.79
Jefferson.....	17,092.15	790	16,302.15
Johnson.....	6,191.34	620	5,571.34
Keith.....	45,625.40		45,622.40
Kearney.....	17,688.83	617.84	17,070.99
Keya Paha.....	24,448.38		24,448.38
Kimball.....	36,618.88		36,618.88
Knox.....	40,051.13	80	39,971.13
Lancaster.....	21,314.10	1,621.98	19,692.12
Lincoln.....	97,931.90		97,931.90
Logan.....	20,480		20,480
Loup.....	20,073.24		20,073.24

STATEMENT NO. 2.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of acres belong- ing to the State Novem- ber 30, 1890.	Number of acres deeded during the years 1891 and 1892.	Number of acres belong- ing to the State Novem- ber 30, 1892.
Madison.....	23,449.72	567.15	22,872.57
McPherson.....	30,720	.....	30,720
Merrick.....	12,185.50	231.74	12,953.76
Nemaha.....	4,739.50	920	3,819.50
Nuckolls.....	18,278.64	200	18,078.64
Otoe.....	9,748.92	81.05	9,667.87
Pawnee.....	13,080	840	12,240
Perkins.....	31,537.5	.....	31,523.75
Phelps.....	19,461.02	240	19,221.02
Pierce.....	19,640	164.74	19,475.26
Platte.....	19,372.78	899.44	19,073.34
Polk.....	14,848.64	440	14,408.64
Red Willow.....	25,222.30	365.90	24,856.40
Richardson.....	4,170	400	3,770
Rock.....	40,222.40	.....	40,232.40
Saline.....	10,113	960	9,153
Sarpy.....	4,340.55	270.88	4,069.69
Saunders.....	17,311.37	1,269.63	16,041.74
Seward.....	11,582.56	725	10,857.56
Scotts Bluff.....	25,437.65	.....	25,467.65
Sherman.....	20,477.20	56.42	20,300.78
Shridan.....	86,472.74	.....	86,471.74
Sioux.....	76,172.22	.....	76,172.22
Stanton.....	14,740	526.12	14,213.88
Thayer.....	15,117.41	991.75	14,125.66
Thomas.....	25,600	.....	25,600
Valley.....	18,821.08	180	18,641.08
Washington.....	6,021.52	280	5,741.52
Wayne.....	14,480	240	14,240
Webster.....	19,03	40	18,993
Wheeler.....	20,480	.....	20,480
York.....	15,861.41	1,160	14,701.41
Totals.....	2,514,030.89	26,803.09	2,487,227.80

STATEMENT No. 3.

Showing the number of acres of Common School Lands leased from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.
Antelope.....	1,680	Holt.....	9,151.05
Banner.....	2,280	Hooker.....	4,200
Boone.....	120	Howard.....	1,360
Blaine.....	3,690.45	Keith.....	2,030.50
Box Butte.....	1,280	Keya Paha.....	2,840
Brown.....	637	Kimball.....	4,560
Buffalo.....	160	Knox.....	8,276.78
Burt.....	20	Lancaster.....	15
Cass.....	78.60	Lincoln.....	3,010.10
Cedar.....	30	Logan.....	1,760
Chase.....	2,560	Loup.....	200
Cherry.....	• 148,219.60	Merrick.....	218.97
Cheyenne.....	7,680	McPherson.....	2,200
Custer.....	3,880	Perkins.....	3,006
Dawes.....	960	Pierce.....	2,320
Dawson.....	80	Platte.....	37.90
Dakota.....	104.20	Polk.....	520
Dell.....	960	Red Willow.....	1,233.10
Dixon.....	520	Rock.....	7,979.40
Dundy.....	2,777.01	Saline.....	120
Franklin.....	1,370	Scott's Bluff.....	5,902.31
Fillmore.....	43.56	Sherman.....	240
Furnas.....	1,090	Sheridan.....	7,550
Gage.....	2.50	Sioux.....	3,120
Garfield.....	40	Stanton.....	80
Grant.....	11,400	Thomas.....	12,800
Greeley.....	480	Washington.....	40
Hayes.....	2,600	Wheeler.....	1,800
Hall.....	320		
Hitchcock.....	280	Total.....	281,918.03

STATEMENT No. 4.

Showing number of acres of Common School lands sold at private sale
from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.
Adams.....	240	1,680	\$168.00	\$1,512.00
Antelope.....	240	1,700	170.00	1,530.00
Boone.....	2,720	20,340	2,610.00	17,730.00
Buffalo.....	640	5,760	576.00	5,184.00
Burt.....	1,428.70	12,749.60	2,016.56	10,733.04
Butler.....	1,116.84	8,734.72	1,235.72	7,499.00
Cedar.....	4,109	28,863	3,978.00	24,885.00
Clay.....	360	2,430	315.00	2,115.00
Colefax.....	1,640	16,500	2,508.00	14,192.00
Cuming.....	135	1,020	102.00	918.00
Custer.....	520	3,800	380.00	3,420.00
Dawson.....	1,440	10,080	2,690.00	7,390.00
Dixon.....	1,800	13,140	1,514.00	11,626.00
Dodge.....	160	2,240	494.00	1,746.00
Fillmore.....	240	2,370	1,310.00	1,060.00
Franklin.....	707.90	6,612.06	661.20	5,950.86
Furnas.....	1,100	7,900	1,577.00	6,323.00
Gage.....	240	2,140	714.00	1,426.00
Gosper.....	320	2,240	224.00	2,016.00
Greeley.....	240	1,680	168.00	1,512.00
Hall.....	960.50	8,795.50	879.54	7,915.96
Hamilton.....	100	1,640	164.00	1,476.00
Harlan.....	160	1,120	112.00	1,008.00
Hitchcock.....	40	320	32.00	288.00
Howard.....	360	2,520	252.00	2,268.00
Jefferson.....	2,076.97	19,019	3,605.00	15,414.00
Johnson.....	80	600	600.00	.....
Kearney.....	1,120	8,800	880.00	7,920.00
Knox.....	2,720	19,040	1,904.00	17,136.00
Lancaster.....	429.90	9,792.52	979.23	8,813.29
Madison.....	960	5,140	966.00	4,174.00
Merrick.....	328.65	2,580.55	563.28	1,815.27
Nuckolls.....	560	4,600	568.00	4,032.00
Otoe.....	920	11,960	1,196.00	10,764.00
Pawnee.....	640	5,320	3,348.00	2,972.00
Perkins.....	640	4,480	448.00	4,032.00
Phelps.....	440	5,040	504.00	4,536.00
Pierce.....	1,320	9,400	1,588.00	7,812.00
Platte.....	889.10	7,141	1,362.10	5,778.90
Polk.....	80	780	78.00	702.00
Red Willow.....	480	3,360	896.00	2,464.00
Saline.....	560	7,320	732.00	6,588.00
Sarpy.....	200	4,500	450.00	4,050.00
Saunders.....	1,249.54	14,850.63	2,634.63	12,216.00
Seward.....	115	1,310	720.00	590.00
Sioux.....	40	80	140.00	140.00
Stanton.....	1,600	12,060	1,746.00	10,314.00
Thayer.....	868.81	7,834.01	1,755.95	6,078.06
Valley.....	1,030	7,000	730.00	6,270.00
Wayne.....	520	3,800	390.00	3,410.00
Washington.....	120	2,080	518.00	1,562.00
York.....	1,320	11,880	3,046.00	8,834.00
Total.....	42,405.91	357,442.59	\$6,751.21	\$300,691.38

STATEMENT No. 5.

Showing number of acres of Common School Lands reverting to the State
from November 30, 1890. to November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.
Antelope	8,030	Knox	7,480
Adams	480	Keith	18,909.8
Boone	1,200	Keya Paha	8,680
Banner	14,520	Kearney	1,439.83
Box Butte	22,960	Kimball	15,680
Brown	11,292.60	Lincoln	35,671.50
Butler	240	Lancaster	880
Buffalo	3,009	Loup	8,860
Blaine	7,960	Logan	5,840
Cheyenne	50,898.30	Madison	720
Custer	36,211	Merrick	753.19
Cass	80	Nemaha	132
Clay	80	Nuckolls	620
Colfax	160	Otoe	180
Cuming	15	Pheps	2,207.20
Cedar	1,000	Polk	780
Cherry	20,040	Platte	1,315.35
Chase	15,440	Pawnee	80
Dawes	5,000	Pierce	4,560
Dundy	10,296.91	Pekins	12,600
Dixon	1,050	Red Willow	4,817.05
Douglas	40	Rock	8,200
Dawson	1,960	Richardson	40
Dakota	320	Saline	294
Deuel	37,337	Sarpy	80
Furnas	4,387	Stanton	540
Frontier	3,440	Seward	80
Franklin	5,070	Saunders	80
Greeley	5,800	Sherman	6,720
Garfield	8,040	Sioux	13,900
Gosper	3,760	Scott's Bluff	9,740
Gage	160	Sheridan	39,580
Hall	1,132.60	Thayer	160
Hayes	11,800	Valley	3,040
Hamilton	320	Wayne	240
Holt	28,322	Washington	160
Harlan	3,457.55	Webster	3,260
Howard	3,400	Wheeler	10,800
Hitchcock	8,810	York	80
Jefferson	156		
Johnson	160		
		Total	567,215.61

STATEMENT NO. 6.

Showing number of acres of Common School Lands deeded, and amount of principal paid from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892, with total number of acres deeded and total amounts paid:

COUNTIES.	Number of acres deeded from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.	Amount of principal paid.	Total number of acres deeded.	Total amount paid.
Adams.....	240	\$ 1,910.00	5,840	\$ 42,515.00
Antelope.....	322.23	2,555.06	2,384.33	18,446.29
Boone.....	956.11	6,780.75	2,516.62	17,781.65
Box Butte.....			641	10,825.00
Brown.....			1	7.00
Buffalo.....	705.33	5,843.31	4,377.08	81,251.06
Burt.....	46.8	4,544.00	5,548	40,521.56
Butler.....	281	2,127.00	4,600.87	33,272.58
Cass.....	4,226.0	3,679.24	13,644.49	123,466.45
Cedar.....	561.33	4,163.55	3,152.33	22,411.55
Chase.....			747.82	5,797.00
Cherry.....	11.16	105.39	51.16	505.9
Cheyenne.....			80	630.00
Clay.....	120	1,320.00	5,841.62	28,755.00
Colfax.....	612.65	6,329.15	2,692.65	21,844.1
Cuming.....	520	3,660.00	4,029.76	29,146.65
Custer.....			9.6	6,468.09
Dawes.....			332.43	2,327.10
Dawson.....			474.60	3,322.20
Dakota.....	80	600.00	1,220.15	9,527.50
Deuel.....	2.06	30.00	5.06	51.09
Dixon.....	410	3,230.00	1,640.80	12,147.60
Dodge.....	643.18	4,547.70	12,508.82	96,784.7
Douglas.....	456.01	4,039.37	6,148	65,553.67
Dundy.....			1	7.00
Fillmore.....	1,400	10,230.00	8,942.32	67,774.25
Franklin.....	81	967.00	1,168.59	10,682.29
Frontier.....			760	5,560.00
Furnas.....	40	280.00	445	3,315.00
Gage.....	1,026	8,881.00	9,610.50	76,487.17
Garfield.....			81.33	713.33
Greeley.....	1,160	81.20	728.10	5,096.80
Gosper.....			320	2,240.00
Hall.....	280	1,960.00	3,610	30,201.55
Hamilton.....	400	2,800.00	5,191.36	39,839.89
Harlan.....			891.92	6,448.22
Hayes.....			179.05	1,302.85
Hitchcock.....			178.62	3,102.72
Holt.....	640	4,480.00	863.42	4,797.94
Howard.....	143.41	1,002.19	1,087.65	7,692.66
Jefferson.....	790	6,221.00	4,027.98	31,709.83
Johnson.....	620	7,660.00	8,069.08	44,338.0
Keith.....			40	280.00
Kearney.....	617.84	4,556.24	1,510.41	11,114.37
Knox.....	80	560.00	1,196.98	8,755.88
Lancaster.....	1,621.98	13,408.70	11,783.74	122,285.35
Loup.....			320	2,240.00
Madison.....	577.15	3,971.57	1,766.86	11,031.57
Merriek.....	231.74	1,655.00	2,060.83	16,159.63
Nemaha.....	920	9,472.50	8,498.44	76,149.84
Nuckolls.....	200	1,440.00	2,621.40	20,749.83
Otoe.....	81.05	567.88	12,276.74	111,588.79
Pawnee.....	810	7,380.00	7,794.85	59,068.45
Phelps.....	249	2,120.00	1,001.82	7,520.00
Pierce.....	161.74	1,353.18	1,004.74	7,634.18
Platte.....	899.44	6,761.28	5,279.54	36,958.18
Polk.....	440	3,280.00	2,422.08	19,623.76

STATEMENT NO. 6.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of acres deeded from Novem- ber 30, 1860, to Novem- ber 30, 1892.	Amount of principal paid.	Total num- ber of acres deeded.	Total amount paid.
Red Willow	365.90	2,724.25	648.10	5,248.50
Richardson	400	2,920.00	6,630	53,976.50
Saline.....	960	6,940.00	11,287	82,892.00
Sarpy.....	270.88	2,407.19	4,914.76	39,549.49
Saunders.....	1,269.63	11,391.47	9,875.93	79,625.47
Seward.....	725	5,090.00	9,690.97	70,782.99
Scott's Bluff.....	17.46	122.22	17.46	122.22
She man	56.42	982.0	176.43	1,822.30
Sheridan	87.98	613.87	242.98	1,698.87
Stanton	526.12	3,928.78	986.12	8,948.78
Thayer.....	991.75	7,131.76	6,308.19	48,152.24
Valley	180	1,267.24	1,833.80	12,850.59
Washington.....	280	2,320.00	7,808.84	67,415.00
Wayne	240	1,740.00	1,120	7,900.00
Webster	40	280.00	1,487	8,400.85
York	1,160	9,920.00	5,778.57	46,746.14
Totals.....	26,788.75	\$ 216,084.34	252,141.85	\$ 2,061,914.0

STATEMENT NO. 7.

Showing the amount of lease rentals, interest, added interest and principal paid by Counties on the Common School lands from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Am't of Lease Rental.	Am't of Interest.	Am't Added Interest.	Am't of Principal.
Adams.....	\$1,446.50	\$ 8,545.58	\$ 42.02	\$ 3,885.00
Antelope.....	4,441.50	7,803.66	223.60	1,128.78
Banner.....	841.27	.....	42.78	.....
Boone.....	2,572.93	4,446.10	100.80	8,349.17
Blaine.....	511.29	6.70	5.09	.....
Box Butte.....	1,365.35	766.00	69.70	.....
Brown.....	1,032.16	858.70	66.63	.....
Buffalo.....	3,942.06	12,044.40	231.00	4,910.91
Burt.....	1,925.72	7,488.37	130.64	6,397.56
Butler.....	1,838.72	11,434.27	68.53	3,098.02
Cass.....	631.82	5,091.40	15.11	3,314.80
Cedar.....	5,162.69	9,405.09	277.73	6,633.00
Chase.....	1,287.35	1,561.10	76.36	.....
Cherry.....	2,545.60	518.94	87.30	105.39
Cheyenne.....	2,790.75	1,260.02	176.38	.....
Clay.....	1,551.23	10,684.10	51.63	1,724.00
Colfax.....	1,288.09	10,061.92	52.97	7,565.11
Cuming.....	787.12	12,421.21	41.17	4,110.00
Custer.....	5,923.10	9,338.99	374.96	859.00
Dawes.....	2,513.33	80.68	132.62	.....
Dawson.....	1,891.20	10,304.04	181.75	3,618.00
Dakota.....	321.83	2,870.83	5.07	810.00
Deuel.....	1,845.02	319.66	89.44	.....
Dixon.....	4,609.73	7,520.32	295.18	4,186.00
Dodge.....	410.95	5,115.12	17.66	5,580.70
Douglas.....	711.85	2,513.02	75.77	3,137.83
Dundy.....	943.80	2,429.24	41.93	.....
Fillmore.....	286.65	9,331.54	9.40	10,833.67
Franklin.....	3,200.51	14,652.61	185.15	2,306.03
Frontier.....	6,214.90	2,449.46	397.05	30.24
Furnas.....	4,989.58	2,822.67	302.62	1,456.23
Gage.....	806.74	11,779.95	41.21	10,487.70
Garfield.....	266.70	649.36	13.53	1,134.00
Grant.....	53.12	.....	24.13	.....
Greeley.....	1,921.98	3,977.02	53.00	1,109.20
Gosper.....	3,617.50	3,298.84	351.87	224.00
Hall.....	1,779.64	8,581.86	97.14	2,756.79
Hamilton.....	297.07	10,654.81	2.86	2,812.00
Harlan.....	3,161.91	6,602.90	215.58	112.00
Hayes.....	2,307.97	456.78	152.73	.....
Hitchcock.....	3,960.57	1,110.15	268.26	32.00
Holt.....	6,506.26	5,034.60	276.55	4,069.94
Hooker.....	75.00	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	3,299.51	7,032.72	143.24	1,344.39
Jefferson.....	2,938.49	8,665.52	400.12	11,406.00
Johnson.....	811.40	4,642.60	36.67	4,832.00
Keith.....	2,588.69	702.88	144.02	.....
Kearney.....	2,231.23	9,166.94	122.53	4,118.62
Kearney Paha.....	1,316.09	167.84	77.86	.....
Kimball.....	566.06	.....	21.76	.....
Knox.....	5,978.66	10,372.68	323.16	2,408.00
Lancaster.....	535.70	18,500.46	853.95	13,103.05
Lincoln.....	5,952.41	3,016.44	350.14	70.00
Logan.....	871.92	120.96	46.64	.....
Loup.....	241.47	724.82	15.83	.....
Madison.....	1,325.24	13,510.62	62.79	4,188.33
McPerson.....	19.43	.....	.....	.....
Merrick.....	2,424.42	6,599.39	170.37	1,781.07
Nemaha.....	624.22	3,728.36	16.51	6,510.87
Nuckolls.....	1,552.14	11,590.85	92.93	1,944.08
Oto.....	1,687.14	7,807.01	65.27	2,134.68
Paynee.....	1,212.62	8,346.69	56.02	11,036.00

STATEMENT NO. 7.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Am't of Lease Rental.	Am't of Interest.	Am't Added Interest.	Am't of Principal.
Perkins	4,199.15	294.72	143.16	448.00
Phelps	2,176.53	10,755.32	163.55	3,328.00
Pierce	3,462.29	6,883.44	173.27	2,779.18
Platte	2,093.60	12,544.43	114.04	8,333.38
Polk	2,349.13	10,327.42	83.79	4,382.00
Red Willow	3,473.14	4,211.56	172.74	3,073.94
Richardson	940.80	2,492.56	92.30	2,826.00
Rock	1,244.76	150.00	46.11	.....
Saline	1,206.17	7,653.40	33.26	7,319.00
Sarpy	968.39	2,603.61	41.22	2,622.41
Saunders	1,866.45	11,846.12	63.55	8,895.61
Seward	1,339.80	7,413.75	24.46	5,568.00
Scott's Bluffs	1,520.50	362.88	72.49	122.22
Sheridan	3,387.38	3,031.30	245.47	983.30
Sheridan	3,740.25	1,977.28	235.69	53.58
Sioux	916.78	17.04	44.83	280.00
Stanton	3,095.05	9,380.38	173.72	4,855.98
Thayer	2,581.09	6,924.09	178.85	7,855.97
Thomas	116.83	.....	1.39	.....
Valley	1,898.39	5,521.54	94.01	1,885.24
Washington	1,867.01	3,724.50	86.02	3,526.00
Wayne	281.37	12,115.32	12.91	1,926.00
Webster	3,086.31	5,998.26	242.81	252.00
Wheeler	1,416.77	143.10	99.06	.....
York	2,001.93	10,977.41	81.16	11,110.00
Total	\$181,432.17	\$478,340.22	\$11,084.63	\$254,469.97

RECAPITULATION No. 8.

Common School Lands.

Number of acres acquired by the state	2,734,804.89
Number of acres belonging to the state Nov. 30, 1890	2,514,030.89
Number of acres belonging to the state Nov. 30, 1892	2,487,227.80
Number of acres deeded from Nov. 30, 1890, to Nov. 30, 1892	26,803.09
Number of acres sold from Nov. 30, 1890, to Nov. 30, 1892	42,415.91
Number of acres leased from Nov. 30, 1890, to Nov. 30, 1892	281,918.03
Number of acres reverted to the state from Nov. 30, 1890, to Nov. 30, 1892	567,215.61
Total number of acres under contract of sale Nov. 30, 1892	573,389.23
Total number of acres under contract of lease Nov. 30, 1892	1,462,707.97
Total number of acres deeded Nov. 30, 1892	252,100.05
Total number of acres vacant Nov. 30, 1892	446,607.64

STATEMENT No. 9.

Showing by Counties the amount of University Lands acquired by the State, also amount deeded, amount under contract of sale and lease, and amount vacant November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres ac- quired by the State.	Number of acres deeded.	Amount under con- tract of sale.	Amount under con- tract of lease.	Amount vacant.
Antelope.....	1,600	11.01	1,068.99	480	.....
Cedar.....	1,920	200	1,200	520	.....
Dakota.....	320	.....	320	.....	.....
Dixon.....	640	80	320	240	.....
Holt.....	8,322.10	80	4,002.10	4,160	80
Knox.....	4,480	.....	2,920	1,160	.....
Madison.....	2,240	80	1,00	1,160	.....
Nuckolls.....	4,916.68	840.66	3,331.62	744.40	.....
Pierce.....	3,197.67	13.58	2,784.09	400	.....
Webster.....	17,789.63	1,422.80	6,817.53	9,549.30	.....
Total	45,426.08	2,728.05	23,764.33	18,813.70	80

STATEMENT No. 10.

Showing the number of acres of University Lands belonging to the State November 30, 1890, also number of acres deeded during the years 1891 and 1892, and number of acres belonging to the State November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres be- longing to the State November 30, 1890.	Number of acres deeded during years 1891 and 1892.	Number of acres be- longing to the State November 30, 1892.
Antelope	1,600	11.01	1,588.99
Cedar.....	1,920	.....	1,920
Dakota.....	320	.....	320
Dixon.....	560	.....	560
Holt.....	8,242.10	.....	8,242.10
Knox.....	4,480	.....	4,480
Madison.....	2,160	.....	2,160
Nuckolls.....	4,075.92	.....	4,075.92
Pierce.....	3,197.67	13.58	3,184.09
Webster	16,485.28	118.55	16,366.83
Total.....	43,041.07	143.14	42,897.93

STATEMENT No. 11.

Showing the number of acres of University Lands leased, and sold at private sale from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres leased.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Amount paid.	Amount unpaid.
Antelope.....		120	840	\$84	756
Cedar.....	80	720	5,080	530	4,550
Holt.....	400				
Knox.....	400				
Nuckolls.....		40	280	28	252
Pierce.....	00				
Webster.....	40	40	280	56.32	223.68
Total.....	1,120	920	6,480	\$698.32	\$5,781.68

STATEMENT No. 12.

Showing the amount of lease rental, interest, added interest, and principal paid by counties from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892, on University Lands.

COUNTIES.	Amount of lease rental.	Amount of interest.	Amount of added interest.	Amount of principal.
Antelope.....	\$138.30	\$775.95	\$6.30	84
Cedar.....	357.58	603.95	15.17	780
Holt.....	1,147.55	1,766.16	63.03	
Dakota.....		181.44		
Dixon.....	142.80	111.68		
Knox.....	217.00	1,865.42	15.15	1,084
Madison.....	135.90	630.72	.43	30
Nuckolls.....	294.13	2,790.58	25.40	28
Pierce.....	167	2,387.56	14.54	662.68
Webster.....	2,377.66	5,855.03	167.55	964.87
Total.....	\$5,157.55	\$17,068.49	\$307.57	\$3,638.55

STATEMENT No. 13.

Showing number of acres of University Lands deeded, and amount of principal paid from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892, also total number of acres deeded, and total amount paid.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres deeded from Nov. 30, 1890 to Nov. 30, 1892,	Amount of principal paid.	Total num- ber of acres deeded.	Total amount. paid.
Antelope.....	11.01	\$77.72	11.01	\$77.73
Cedar			200	1,410
Dixon.....			80	560
Holt.....			80	560
Nuckolls.....			840.66	5,885.32
Madison.....			80	560
Pierce.....	13.58	96.68	13.58	96.68
Webster	118.55	829.85	1,432.80	9,159.60
Total	143.14	\$1,004.25	2,738.05	18,709.33

RECAPITULATION No. 14.

University Lands.

Number of acres acquired by the State	45,426.08
Number of acres belonging to the State November 30, 1890.....	43,041.07
Number of acres belonging to the State November 30, 1892.....	42,897.93
Number of acres deeded from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.....	143.14
Number of acres sold at private sale from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.....	920
Number of acres leased from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.....	1,120
Number of acres under contract of sale to November 30, 1892.....	23,764.33
Number of acres under contract of lease to November 30, 1892.....	18,813.70
Number of acres deeded to November 30, 1892.....	2,728.05

STATEMENT NO. 15.

Showing by Counties the amount of Agricultural College Lands acquired by the State; also the amount deeded, amount under contract of sale, amount under contract lease and amount vacant November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Am't ac- quired by the State.	Amount deeded.	Amount under con- tract of sale.	Amount under con- tract of lease.	Amount deeded.
Burt.....	640	.....	640	.....	.....
Cedar	25,400.47	819.69	11,769.19	12,811.59	.....
Cumming	960	200	760	.....	.....
Dakota.....	640	10.14	593.78	35.08	.....
Dixon.....	2,240	120	1,640	440	40
Knox	33,505.21	381 18	20,316.61	12,807.42	.....
Pierce.....	10,113.96	260	5,171.17	4,682.03	.....
Wayne	15,648.98	1.7	12,840.77	1,040	.....
Totals	89,148.62	5.	5,731.52	31,817.12	40

STATEMENT NO. 16.

Showing number of acres of Agricultural College Lands belonging to the State November 30, 1890, number of acres leased and number of acres deeded during the years 1891 and 1892; also number of acres belonging to the state November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres be- longing to the State November 30, 1880.	Number of acres leased during y'rs 1891 and 1892,	Number of acres deeded during years 1891 and 1892.	Number of acres be- longing to the State November 30, 1892.
Burt.....	640	.....	.....	640
Cedar	24,928.15	80	347.37	2,450.78
Cumming	760	.....	.....	760
Dakota	629.86	.....	.....	629.86
Dixon.....	2,240	.....	120	2,120
Knox	33,145.21	1,246.12	21.18	33,124.03
Pierce.....	9,873.96	.....	20.76	9,853.20
Wayne.....	14,502.37	.....	621.60	13,880.77
Total.....	86,719.55	1,326.12	1,130.91	85,588.64

STATEMENT NO. 17.

Showing number of acres of Agricultural College Lands sold at private sale from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES	Number of Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid
Cedar	3,676.50	\$ 25,454.10	\$ 3,361.84	\$ 22,092.26
Dixon	160	1,120	112	1,008
Knox	3,461.62	26,513.29	2,651.33	23,861
Pierce	641	4,619	481	4,168
Wayne	2,460	17,600	1,832	15,768
Totals.....	10,298.92	\$ 75,336.39	\$ 8,448.17	\$ 66,888.22

STATEMENT NO. 18.

Showing the amount of lease rental, interest, added interest and principal paid by counties on Agricultural College Lands from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Am't lease Rental.	Amount paid.	Am't added Interest.	Total am't Paid.
Burt.....		\$ 614.80		
Cedar.....	\$ 4,539.71	9,629.50	330.65	\$ 5,978.54
Cuming.....		639.36		
Dakota.....	32.52	527.48	2.50	
Dixon.....	3 1.76	1,687.74	19.07	872.00
Knox.....	5,023.37	14,616.26	329.58	3,745.87
Pierce.....	1,821.41	3,485.91	100.18	1,206.60
Wayne.....	1,113.71	11,924.19	88.13	5,748.03
Totals.....	13,251.48	\$ 42,759.24	\$ 870.11	\$ 17,551.19

STATEMENT NO. 19.

Showing number of acres of Agricultural College Lands deeded, amount of principal paid from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892; also total number of acres deeded and total amount paid.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres deeded from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.	Amount Paid.	Total number of acres deeded.	Total am't Paid.
Cedar.....	347.37	\$ 2,673.82	819.69	\$ 6,192.15
Cuming.....			200	1,720.00
Dakota.....			10.14	253.50
Dixon	130	840.00	120	840.00
Knox.....	21.18	148.16	381.18	2,668.16
Pierce	20.76	206.60	260.76	1,886.60
Wayne.....	621.60	4,351.20	1,768.21	15,180.86
Totals.....	1,130.91	\$ 8,219.79	3,559.98	\$ 28,741.27

RECAPITULATION NO. 20.

Agricultural College Lands.

Number of acres acquired by the State.....	89,148.62
Number of acres belonging to the State November 30, 1890.....	86,719.75
Number of acres belonging to the State November 30, 1892.....	85,558.64
Number of acres deeded from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.....	1,139.91
Number of acres sold at private sale from November 30, 1880, to November 30, 1892	10,298.92
Number of acres leased from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892.....	1,346.12
Total number of acres under contract of sale November 30, 1892.....	53,731.52
Total number of acres under contract of lease November 30, 1892.....	31,817.12
Total number of acres deeded November 30, 1892	3,559.98

STATEMENT NO. 21.

Showing the amount of land granted to the State Normal School as permanent endowment, also deeded, amount under contracts of sale, and lease, to November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Am't Acquired by the State.	Am't Deeded	Am't Sold.	Am't Leased.
Lancaster.....	\$12,804.80	\$2,775.98	\$9,908.82	\$120.00

STATEMENT NO. 22.

Showing the number of acres of Normal School lands belonging to the State November 30, 1890, also number of acres deeded during the years 1891 and 1892, and number of acres belonging to the State November 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres belonging to State Nov. 30, 1890.	No. of acres deeded dur- ing 1891 and 1892.	No. of acres belonging to State Nov. 30, 1892.
Lancaster.....	\$10,463.82	\$440.00	\$1,028.82

STATEMENT NO. 23.

Showing the number of acres of Normal School lands sold at private sale from November 30, 1890 to November 30, 1892.

COUNTY.	No. of Acres.	Am't of Sale.	Am't Paid,	Am't Unpaid.
Lancaster	80	840	84	756

STATEMENT NO. 24.

Showing the amount of lease rental, interest, added interest, and principal paid on Normal School land, from November 30, 1890 to November 30, 1892.

COUNTY.	Am't of lease Rental.	Am't of Interest.	Am't of Added Interest.	Am't of Principal Paid.
Lancaster	\$676 40	\$8,181.82	\$82.43	\$2,676.00

STATEMENT NO. 25.

Showing the number of acres of Normal School land under contract of sale, amount of sale, amount paid, and amount unpaid, and annual interest to November 30, 1892.

COUNTY.	No. of acres.	Am't of sale.	Am't Paid.	Am't Unpaid.	Annual Interest.
Lancaster.....	9,908.82	75,731.09	8,584.93	67,146.16	4,028.76

STATEMENT NO. 26.

Showing the number of acres of Normal School lands deeded, and amount of principal paid from November 30, 1890 to November 30, 1892, also total number of acres deeded, and total amount paid.

COUNTY.	No. of acres deeded from Nov. 30, 1890 to Nov. 30, 1892.	Am't Paid.	Total No. of acres deeded.	Total Am't Paid.
Lancaster	440	3,080	2,775.98	32,627.75

RECAPITULATION NO. 27.

Normal School Lands.

Number of acres acquired by the state.....	12 804.80
Number of acres deeded from Nov. 30, 1890 to Nov. 30, 1892.....	440
Number of acres sold at private sale from Nov. 30, 1890 to Nov. 30, 1892.....	80
Number of acres under contract of sale to Nov. 30, 1892.....	9,908.82
Number of acres under contract of lease to Nov. 30, 1892.....	120
Number of acres under contract of deeded to Nov. 30, 1882.....	2,775.98

STATEMENT NO. 28.

Penitentiary Lands.

COUNTIES.	DESCRIPTION.	Sec.	N. Town.	E. Range.	No. of acres Vacant.
Lancaster	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	26	8	5	160
Lancaster	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	26	8	5	40
Lancaster	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30	9	5	80
Lancaster	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30	9	5	76.71
Seward	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	36	9	4	80
Seward	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	36	9	4	80
Seward	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	28	11	4	160
Total.....	.....				676.71

[illegible]

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

During the past biennial period there has been a considerable amount of money expended in new buildings and improvements, and such buildings and improvements show for themselves. No Public Buildings in the State have been constructed more cheaply and substantially than those constructed during the past two years. The future needs of the various State institutions are fully set forth in the reports of such institutions, which are printed in full in connection with this report.

I make no comment upon the appropriations asked for maintenance, building, or special improvements of any kind, preferring to allow such recommendations to go directly to the Legislature, where they will doubtless receive the consideration merited. In concluding this subject I desire on behalf of the members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings to commend the officials in charge, with few exceptions, for the honesty, ability, and good judgment displayed in the management of their different charges, and for their hearty co-operation with the Board in the management of the affairs of their respective institutions.

ROUTINE OFFICE WORK.

The clerical force of the office consists of the Deputy, Chief Clerk, Draughtsman, two Bookkeepers, one Sale Contract Clerk, one Lease Contract Clerk, one Forfeiture Clerk, and two Assignment Clerks, and there is a sufficient amount of labor to be performed to keep all employed the year round. When there is no work in any special branch, the Clerk whose duty it is to keep up that branch finds labor to perform in making copies of records which by constant handling for years have been worn out.

The Deputy has general charge and direction of the office

work, and assumes many of the duties of the Commissioner in his absence.

The Chief Clerk executes deeds, prepares certified copies of records when called for, besides attending to correspondence relative to title and condition of lands belonging to the State.

It is the duty of the Draughtsman to answer correspondence relative to surveys and field notes, compute areas of loss of lands caused by Indian and Military reservations and meandered streams, and the amount of indemnity due the State in the different townships, from the original plats of the United States surveys, to compute the areas of State lands condemned for railroad right-of-way, and other purposes, and make plats of surveys.

The two Bookkeepers are constantly employed in posting receipts issued by County Treasurers, for the payment of lease rental and interest on State lands. Every mail brings many of these receipts to the office, and as it is important that this work always be kept up to date, these Bookkeepers are constantly employed.

It is the duty of the Sale Contract Clerk to make contracts for all educational lands sold. During the past two years, and especially the latter portion of that period, times have been good and money plenty and many holders of leases have applied for sale contracts. This greatly increases the work of this department.

During the past few years the educational lands in several of the counties in the western part of the State have been placed upon the market. This together with the contracts forfeited increases the duty of the Lease Contract Clerk, and at the present time there is a large number of applications on file in the office awaiting the issuance of Leases.

The Delinquent Clerk prepares the notices to be served upon holders of leases who are delinquent on lease rental for more than six months, and upon holders of sale contracts who are delinquent on interest for more than one year. These notices are served in

duplicate by registered letter upon residents, and by publication on non-residents. A record of service in these cases is prepared and kept in the office. During the past year a large forfeiture list has been prepared, notices sent out, and contracts forfeited.

An assignment of an educational land lease or sale contract is not valid unless of record in this office. In consequence of this fact a great many thousands of assignments are sent to this office each year for record, and the two Assignment Clerks are kept constantly employed on this work.

The duties above mentioned are only the more important ones. It is impossible and unnecessary in this report to go into details. The correspondence alone would consume the time of at least three or four clerks. This correspondence is divided among the different clerks, as there is no separate provision made for this particular work.

The volume of business in the office is constantly on the increase, and will be for several years, when many of the sale contracts have expired and deeds will have been issued for the lands covered by them.

Relative to the work of the office, I desire to call attention to the ability and faithfulness of my corps of assistants. They have performed their work cheerfully, and are alive to the responsibilities connected with their respective positions, and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge my appreciation of their able assistance in the discharge of the duties devolving upon this office.

In conclusion I desire to express to you my sincere thanks for your kindness and co-operation in the discharge of the official duties devolving upon me in the work of this office.

I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

A. R. HUMPHREY,

Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

Nebraska Hospital

FOR THE

INSANE,

TO THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Public Lands and Buildings. Gentlemen:

In obedience to the Statutes creating the Nebraska Hospital for the Insane, I have the honor to submit to you, for your consideration, the eleventh biennial report, beginning December 1. 1890, and ending November 30, 1892.

To enable you more fully to present to the coming Legislature of this State, the future wants of this unfortunate class with whom we have to deal; with new improvements and general repairs.

We will briefly give what, in our judgment, will be the most pressing wants during the next biennial period, under the different heads or departments.

In this, you will find the Statistical Table, showing the admissions and discharges, with the various assigned causes; the condition of the patients, buildings, grounds, and a financial statement for the last biennial period.

The most serious part of the responsibility in this position is the lack of room to properly care for the insane, and under existing circumstances, it is impossible to properly classify and extend proper treatment to the class whom we have every reason to give the best care, and most improved methods of treatment, the latter of which great improvement has been made in last decade.

For the want of room and smaller wards, we are unable to classify our patients, and it often becomes necessary to resort to mechanical restraint and medicine to quiet those who become excited and unruly, to prevent the whole ward from becoming disturbed.

The very object sought to be attained, by providing hospitals for the insane is, in a great measure, thwarted. There should be sufficient and cheerful rooms, instead of long, gloomy corridors, with bare walls, giving to all more the appearance of a prison than that of a cheerful home. The overcrowding of an institution is to impair its usefulness, and interferes with the proper hygienic treatment, and lessens the chances for recovery.

No class of people are more readily affected by their surrounding than the insane. It is my sincere desire that our Legislature may fully realize the magnitude of the wants of our insane, and they will if they become awakened to this fact—that they themselves are not exempt from this dreadful malady, as this has been fully verified within the last two years, in this hospital.

It is, no doubt, the duty of the State to care for its insane, and this District needs more room to accomplish this in accordance with the most enlightened views that now prevail upon this subject. The barbarous treatment of keeping in jail, and returning the chronic insane to the County Infirmary, no matter how well kept, should never be resorted to. In caring for the insane, in the interest of the State, the strictest economy should be practiced, but not at the expense and welfare of the afflicted. In considering the care and wants of this people, we should consider it as if we were in their condition. Insanity is a diseased condition of the brain, and is manifested by an abnormal way of thinking.

A departure from a normal self, and the most careful and fastidious in health, often becomes filthy and destructive to everything they come in contact with. It is an established fact, that the same number of insane cannot be properly cared for, at the same cost, per capita, as the sane, as a great portion of their bedding, clothing, furniture and crockery is destroyed instead of being worn out; even more fuel is required to keep them warm.

Therefore, insanity means destruction, with constant care from their attendants, both night and day.

Humanity demands this, and the great State of Nebraska cannot afford to be in the background in this great and good work.

The special wants of this Institution have been enumerated and presented to your honorable body in the past, and they are no less imperatively the needs of to-day.

On account of our lack of room, we will ask that an appropriation of \$80,000.00 be made for the erection of a new wing to both male and female departments, and furnishing same, to accommodate about fifty patients each. With this additional room, patients can be classified much better, with good prospects of larger per cent of recovery; also, which will give us the much needed room for recent cases which are continually making appeals for admission.

For rebuilding kitchen block, and making additions for general dining room, sleeping rooms, and amusement hall, which would be accessible from all parts of the Hospital, for this we will ask an appropriation of \$20,000.00.

A new ice house is one of our urgent wants, with cold storage room adjacent to kitchen. Our present ice house is in a tumble down condition. For this we ask an appropriation of \$2,500.00.

Another long felt want is a new system of locks through the entire building, as present locks are worn out.

For this we ask an appropriation of \$500.00.

To save from great loss to entire Hospital Building, a new roof must be had. In my judgment, the most economical roof would be slate, with an iron cornice.

This would require an appropriation of \$6,300.00. A pump and boiler house at our source of water supply is a great need, at present 30x40 feet, one story high.

An appropriation of \$1,500.00 will be necessary for this improvement.

To enable us to save crops planted, we will ask for an appropriation of \$1,000.00 for fencing farm lands.

For preserving shrubbery, flowers, and changing the Asylum grounds from being used as a public park, and to have the quiet and protection to the patients, it is necessary to have a permanent fence. For this we will ask for an appropriation of \$6,000.00.

To make the basement wards fit for occupancy, there should be an airway around the whole Hospital Building, four feet wide. For this and finishing north basement ward, and a tin roof on old laundry building, we will ask for an appropriation of \$3,000.00.

All this, with the necessary daily expenses of this Institution, foots up to a large amount, yet it is asked for from a personal knowledge of the wants of this people, and the preserving of State property. In conclusion, our grateful acknowledgements are due the ministers of this City for the missionary spirit manifested in conducting religious services each Sabbath for us.

It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to express my gratitude to all my employes, and especially the attendants (whose duties are arduous above all others), who have efficiently and conscientiously performed their duties to the Institution and the insane. In closing this report, I feel it not only a privilege, but a duty, to express my highest appreciation of J. T. Hay, M. D., and Sophronia M. Lane, M. D., for their hearty support and co-operation in the labors of the Asylum.

And to you, Gentlemen of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, I desire to express my gratification to you for the uniform courtesy you have shown me, and for the frequent visits to this Institution, which shows your zeal in the discharge of a public trust, and the wise counsels I have ever received at your hands.

Trusting in Divine Providence for strength and wisdom, in beginning the duties of another year, I am

Yours respectfully,

J. W. BOWMAN.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS.

Board and Clothing	\$73,000.00
Employes' wages	48,000.00
Fuel and light	20,000.00
Furniture and Bedding	4,500.00
Drugs, Books and Instruments	2,500.00
Incidentals	4,000.00
Returning Patients and Burial Expenses	1,000.00
Amusements	1,600.00
Paints and Oils	2,500.00
Stationery, Postage and Printing	1,500.00
Farm Implements, Horses and Wagons	1,500.00
Telephone and Telegraph	400.00
Freight and Express	400.00
Repairs and Improvements	10,000.00
Superintendent's Salary	5,000.00
First Assistant Superintendent's Salary	3,000.00
Second Assistant Superintendent's Salary	2,400.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

New Wings	80,000.00
Kitchen, Etc	20,000.00
Ice House	2,500.00
Fencing Farm	1,000.00
Locks for Building	500.00
Roof on Hospital	6,300.00
Pump and Boiler House	1,500.00
Fencing Grounds	6,000.00
Arway, and Finishing Basement Wards	2,000.00

LIST OF ARTICLES

Made in the Sewing Room during the two years ending November 30, 1892.

Aprons	661
Awnings	2
Basques	1
Bed Spreads.....	85
Bed Quilts	21
Bed Covers, Netting.....	2
Bread Cloths	4
Curtains, Window	54
Clothes Sacks	26
Camisoles	11
Chemises	242
Christmas Bags.....	950
Coffee Strainers.....	2
Drawers	364
Dresses.....	499
Diapers.....	108
Dynamo Covers	1
Feeding Bibbs.....	60
Holdes	36
Jelly Bags	3
Lambrequins, Window	6
Meat Cloths	3
Milk Strainers	42
Mattress Protectors.....	48
Night Dresses	139
Napkins	222
Pillow Slips.....	1,274
Pillow Shams.....	4
Petticoats	207

Restraining Bands	24
Roller Covers (Mangle)	5
Sheets	823
Sun Hats (Trimmed)	169
Shirts	500
Suspenders	156
Tool Pocket	1
Tidies	14
Table Clothes	160
Towels	1,549
Union Suits	2
Under Waists	154
Under Shirts	111
Wringer Covers	4
Number Pieces Repaired	26,340

PRESERVES, JELLIES AND PICKLES

Put up during the two years ending November 30th, 1892.

Crab Apple Jelly	102 gals
Crab Apple Preserves	25 gals
Currant Jelly	16 gals
Grape Jelly	16 gals
Plums Preserved	30 gals
Pie Plant Preserved	27 gals
Tomatoes Preserved	10 gals
Tomatoes Canned	944 gals
Piccalilli	6 bbls
Pickles (Sweet)	10 bbls
Pickles (Cucumber)	4 bbls
Sauer Kraut	15 bbls

STEWARD'S REPORT,

From December 1, 1890, to November 31, 1891, from appropriations ending March 31, 1891.

Appropriations unexpended December 1, 1890	\$30,172.13	
Expended for Board and Clothing	\$17,811.81	
" " Employes' Wages	6,177.95	
" " Furniture	327.89	
" " Drugs, Books and Instru- ments	583.65	
" " Incidentals	1,122.28	
" " Returning Patients	130.58	
" " Amusements	491.01	
" " Paints and Oils	70.87	
" " Telegraph and Telephone	30.55	
" " Freight and Express	15.36	
" " Repairs and Improvements	198.19	
" " Superintendent's Salary	1,250.00	
" " Asst. Supts.' Salary	1,350.00	
Amount reverting to State Treasury	611.99	
Total	\$30,172.13	\$30,172.13

From April 1, 1891, to November 30, 1892, from appropriation for two years ending March 31, 1893.

Total appropriations	\$178,000.00	
	EXPENDED FOR	NOW IN FUND.
Employes Wages	\$ 37,071.35	\$ 7,928.65
Board and Clothing	52,257.30	12,742.70
Fuel and Light	19,020.04	979.96
Furniture	3,994.22	5.78
Drugs, Books and Instruments	1,990.21	9.79
Incidentals	2,784.70	215.30

	EXPENDED FOR.	NOW IN FUND.
Returning of Patients.....	\$ 621.26	\$ 378.74
Amusements	1,037.75	562.25
Paints and Oils.....	996.65	3.35
Stationery and Postage.....	967.75	32.25
Farm Implements.....	999.75	25
Telegraph and Telephone	257.18	242.82
Freight and Express.....	231 67	268.33
Repairs and Improvements.....	4,999.08	92
Superintendent's Salary.....	3,714.39	1,285.61
First Assistant Superintendent's Salary	2,250.00	750.00
Second Asst. Superintendent's Salary.	1,800.00	600.00
Deficiency Fuel and Lig.t.....	11,983.50	16.50
Enlarging Laundry	4,713.13	286.87
Balance unexpended	26,310.07	151,689.93
Total.....	\$178,000.00	\$178,000.00

CASH FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1890.

To balance from last report.....	\$ 405.72
Sep. 25. Sale of hides.....	52.09
Oct. 23. " hides.....	27.00
Nov. 21. " hogs	90.70
27. " rags .....	.25
Dec. 30. " hides.....	63.60
30. " lamp	1.35

1891.

Jan. 2. Sale of dead hogs.....	10.20
14. " rags .....	.74
Feb. 10. " hides	50.70

1891.		
Apr. 4.	Sale of hides	\$ 61.00
5.	" stove	3.55
21.	" cow	20.00
21.	" stove	5.00
May 5.	" hides	55.00
10.	" rags	1.20
Nov. 1.	Dis. from October pay roll	17.77
1892.		
Jan. 1.	" " November pay roll	13.80
1.	" " December pay roll	4.46
June 8.	Sale of hides	55.60
July 13.	" hides	33.70
Aug. 7.	" hides	50.70
Sep. 23.	" hides	56.07
Dec. 9.	" hides	86.28
Feb. 2.	" hides	63.35
27.	" hides	39.00
27.	" bedstead and chair	30.00
Mar. 12.	" old iron	11.25
April 4.	" hogs	152.40
5.	" hogs	93.20
13.	" hides	39.68
13.	" iron	1.50
June 8.	" hides	20.04
8.	" hides	26.88
21.	" iron	3.50
Difference on price of chloride of lime, 50 pounds at 20 cents, should be fifty pounds at 9 cents.		5.50
July 5.	Sale of old iron	2.45
11.	" hogs	281.59
23.	Board of Mrs. Race	36.00

1892.

Aug. 3.	Sale of hides	\$ 64.89
8.	“ iron	3.00
8.	Board of Mrs. Race	18.00
23.	Sale of old iron .....	.75
Sep. 15.	Board of Mrs. Race	18.00
15.	Sale of hides	33.57
15.	Steer killed by R. Road	36.00
15.	Sale of old iron	2.75
Oct. 5.	Board of Mrs. Race	9.00
Nov. 15.	Sale of hides	43.90
19.	“ hogs	285.67
	Transferred from October pay roll	7.10
25.	Sale of hogs	39.75
Total		\$ 2,535.20

STEWARD'S CASH REPORT.

EXPENDITURES.

1890.

Dec. 1.	Freight from Plattsmouth	\$ 3.10
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1891.

Mar. 31.	Applied on March pay roll	489.75
Aug. 8.	W. M. Randall	42.00
8.	Jas. Coulon	17.40
8.	J. A. Heaton	7.50
Dec. 31.	Roland Lord	23.50
31.	Cora Sheller, chair .....	.60
Mar. 12.	Feet on coffee urn	6.33
Apr. 13.	Sacks salt	2.45
May 5.	Hogs bought	255.85
5.	Telephone and Tobacco	1.65

1891.		
June 30.	M. Knapp, corn planting	\$ 21.00
30.	Stacey Irwin	17.25
30.	C. J. Dunton	22.57
July 8.	Hogs bought	30.00
8.	One thousand shingles	3.00
18.	Oats	49.07
Aug. 5.	Invalid ring	1.75
5.	Cash to patients	1.25
Sep. 15.	Rudge & Morris, voucher	26.19
15.	Chicago Labor Co	97.82
15.	J. H. Harley	79.80
15.	R. L. Barrett, threshing	28.40
15.	Ten gallons gasoline	1.70
Oct. 8.	J. W. Michael, voucher	27.75
8.	Dean & Horton	95.74
8.	Whitebreast Coal and Lime Co	19.00
Nov. 1.	World-Herald	4.00
1.	Grinding shears, etc	2.00
1.	J. H. Harley, voucher	13.50
1.	Dean & Horton	23.11
1.	A. T. Leiss	5.30
	By balance on hand	1,114.87
Total		\$ 2,535.20

PRODUCTS

Of farm, garden and dairy, for the two years ending November
30, 1892.

	1891.	1892.
Apples, bushels	23	....
Asparagus, bunches	1,630	1,185
Beans, string, bushels	126	68

	1891.	1892.
Beets, bushels.....	87	67
Beef, dressed, pounds.....	22,655	18,085
Carrots, bushels.....	51	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cabbage, heads.....	4,520	6,144
Cabbage, heads, new.....	500	....
Cherries, bushels.....	20	....
Corn, sweet, bushels.....	223	98
Corn, field, bushels.....	6,500	6,400
Corn fodder, tons.....	....	100
Cucumbers, bushels.....	26	41
Currants, red, quarts.....	60	30
Crab apples, bushels.....	....	15
Celery, bunches.....	380	....
Calves.....	....	14
Eusilage, tons.....	....	150
Egg plant.....	....	....
Grapes, pounds.....	600	230
Hay, prairie, tons.....	102	200
Hay, clover, tons.....	....	20
Hay, millet, tons.....	90	45
Lettuce, bunches.....	2,400	2,905
Mangel, Wurtzel, tons.....	100	....
Melons, water.....	300	230
Melons, musk.....	....	940
Milk, gallons.....	16,640	20,041
Onions, bushels.....	36	79
Onions, bunches.....	2,340	3,150
Oats, bushels.....	1,300	1,960
Pigs.....	....	12
Potatoes, bushels.....	2,450	1,259
Potatoes, sweet, bushels.....	38	50
Peas, green, bushels.....	108	50

	1891.	1892.
Parsnips, bushels	27	25
Plums, bushels	3	....
Pork, dressed, pounds . . . . .	....	3,605
Peppers, bushels . . . . .	....	1
Parsley, bushels	10 "	....
Radishes, bunches	2,418	1,820
Rhubarb, bunches	2,315	2,240
Squashes, summer	1,562	....
Squashes, Boston . . . . .	....	....
Squashes, winter . . . . .	....	....
Straw, oat, tons	15	40
Spinach, Bushels	216	48
Sage, bunches . . . . .	....	....
Strawberries, quarts	500	120
Tomatoes, ripe, bushels	116	108
Tomatoes, green, bushels . . . . .	....	114
Turnips, bushels	168	76
Veal, dressed, pounds	110	85

TABLE NO. 2.

TYPE OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania, Acute.....	43	49	92
Sub-acute	16	18	34
Chronic	7	..	7
Recurrent	5	7	12
Puerperal .....	..	1	1
Melancholia, Acute	43	53	96
Sub-acute.....	27	23	50
Chronic	3	..	3
Recurrent .....	..	2	2
Primary delusional insanity.....	12	..	12
Demented, primary.....	1	2	3
Secondary	10	5	15
Senile	1	2	3
Organic	4	..	4
Epilepsy with mania.....	11	7	18
Dementia.....	1	1	2
Hystero epilepsy.....	..	2	2
General paresis	14	4	18
Toxic insanity	3	3	6
Imbecility.....	4	2	6
Not insane	2	1	3
Total.....	207	182	389

TABLE NO. 3.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PATIENTS WERE ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Antelope.....	1	..	1
Adams	4	4	8

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Buffalo	7	4	11
Butler	6	1	7
Cass	10	5	15
Clay	4	1	5
Douglas	27	28	55
Dundy	1	2	3
Fillmore	6	6	12
Franklin	5	2	7
Frontier	2	1	3
Furnas	2	..	2
Gage	11	9	20
Gosper	1	1	2
Hall	2	6	8
Hamilton	2	2	4
Hayes	3	..	3
Harlan	1	2	3
Hitchcock	1	2	3
Jefferson	2	3	5
Johnson .....	..	1	1
Kearney .....	..	4	4
Lancaster	25	27	52
Lincoln	1	..	1
Merrick	7	6	13
Nemaha	8	7	15
Nuckolls	4	3	7
Otoe	7	7	14
Pawnee	5	1	6
Phelps	1	1	2
Perkins .....	..	1	1
Polk	5	4	9
Red Willow	3	2	5
Richardson	5	8	13

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Saline	9	8	17
Sarpy	4	2	6
Saunders	8	4	12
Seward	5	4	9
Thayer	4	6	10
Webster	5	3	8
York	2	4	6
Total.....	207	182	389

TABLE NO. 4.

AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
15 to 20	4	5	9
20 to 25	38	31	69
25 to 30	22	44	66
30 to 35	42	23	65
35 to 40	26	17	43
40 to 45	18	18	36
45 to 50	20	20	40
50 to 55	11	13	24
55 to 60	9	5	14
60 to 65	12	3	15
65 to 70	2	3	5
70 to 75 .....	..	..	..
75 to 80	3	..	3
Total.....	207	182	389

TABLE NO. 5.

CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Married	87	107	195
Single	107	47	154
Widower	3	18	26
Divorced	5	9	14
Unknown .....	..	1	1
	<hr/> 207	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 389

TABLE NO. 6.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Austria	2	..	3
Bohemia	8	4	12
Canada	6	1	7
Denmark	1	4	5
England	5	3	8
Finland	1	..	1
France	1	1	2
Germany	26	24	50
Holland	1	..	1
Ireland	7	11	18
Norway	2	..	2
Russia	1	1	2
Sweden	8	8	16
Switzerland	2	..	2
	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 128
Total Foreign	71	57	128
United States	136	125	261
	<hr/> 207	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 389
Total	207	182	389

TABLE NO. 7.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Banker	1	..	1
Barber	3	..	3
Boiler Maker.....	1	..	1
Bookkeeper	1	1	2
Blacksmith.....	3	..	3
Bricklayer.....	1	..	1
Broker	1	..	1
Carpenter	13	..	13
Carpet Weaver.....	1	..	1
Cheesemaker	1	..	1
Clerk.....	1	1	2
Commercial Traveler.....	1	..	1
Commission Merchant.....	1	..	1
Contractor	1	..	1
Cook	1	..	1
Cornice Maker.....	1	..	1
Dentist	1	..	1
Dressmaker .....	..	1	1
Druggist.....	2	..	2
Editor.....	..	1	1
Farmer	88	..	88
Farm Laborer	12	..	12
Farmer's Wife.....	..	14	14
Farmer's Daughter .....	..	2	2
Grain Dealer.....	1	..	1
Housewife .....	..	113	113
Housework .....	..	9	9
Insurance Agent	1	..	1
Laborer	29	..	29

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Lawyer	2	..	2
Locomotive Fireman.....	1	..	1
Lumber Merchant.....	1	..	1
Machinist	1	..	1
Merchant	1	..	1
Milliner .....	..	2	2
Millwright	1	..	1
None	6	7	13
Nurse .....	..	2	2
Physician	2	..	2
Painter	2	..	2
Priest	1	..	1
Printer	6	..	6
Prostitute .....	..	1	1
Real Estate Agent.....	1	..	1
Seamstress .....	..	2	2
Servant.....	..	18	18
Sewing Machine Agent.....	1	..	1
Railroad Conductor.....	2	..	2
Shoemaker	1	..	1
Student.....	1	1	2
Switchman	2	..	2
School Teacher	6	3	9
Tile Setter	1	..	1
Tinner.....	1	..	1
Unknown	1	3	4
Weaver .....	..	1	1
Total.....	207	182	389

TABLE NO. 8.

EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Collegiate.....	4	1	5
Academic	2	3	5
Common School.....	141	99	240
Read and Write.....	19	28	47
Read Only .....	..	10	10
None	8	9	17
Unknown	33	32	65
Total	207	182	389

TABLE NO. 9.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Catholic.....	36	26	62
Protestant.....	102	108	210
None.....	26	15	41
Unknown.....	43	33	76
Total.....	207	182	398

TABLE NO. 10.

DURATION OF DISEASE PRIOR TO ADMISSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under one Month.....	60	73	133
One to Six Months.....	58	54	112
Six to Twelve Months.....	17	9	26
One to Two Years.....	23	18	41
Two to Five Years.....	19	6	25

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Over Five Years.....	16	8	24
Unknown	11	13	24
Not Insane.....	3	1	4
Total.....	207	182	389

TABLE NO. 11.

PREVIOUS ATTACKS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
One.....	35	36	71
Two.....	8	6	14
Three	3	..	3
Four	2	..	2
Many	9	8	17
None.....	137	123	260
Unknown	13	9	22
Totat.....	207	182	389

TABLE NO. 12.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Acute Rheumatism.....	..	1	1
Child Burned.....	..	1	1
Child Birth.....	..	6	6
Care of Family.....	..	1	1
Domestic Trouble.....	6	13	19
Disappointment in Love.....	7	6	13
Death of Relative.....	..	5	5
Disease of Eyes.....	1	..	1
Disease of Ear.....	2	..	2

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Desertion by Husband.....	..	2	2
Epilepsy.....	12	7	19
Excessive Smoking.....	1	..	1
Excessive Venery.....	3	..	3
Failure of Crops.....	1	..	1
Faith Cure.....	..	1	1
Financial Trouble.....	15	1	16
General Debility.....	..	1	1
Heredity.....	12	21	33
Hystero Epilepsy.....	..	2	2
Injury to Head.....	14	..	14
Injury to Spine.....	..	1	1
Ill Health.....	1	..	1
Intemperance.....	25	3	28
Indigestion.....	1	..	1
Jealousy.....	..	1	1
La Grippe.....	15	7	22
Loss of property by Fire.....	..	1	1
Masturbation.....	10	..	10
Measles.....	1	..	1
Menopause.....	..	5	5
Menstrual Irregularity.....	..	1	1
Organic Disease of Brain.....	2	..	2
Over Study.....	1	1	2
Over Work.....	9	..	9
Pregnancy.....	..	2	2
Puerperal Fever.....	..	1	1
Religious Excitement.....	7	2	9
Spiritualism.....	..	1	1
Slander.....	..	1	1
Syphilis.....	3	3	6
Sunstroke.....	8	..	8

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Suppressed Mensturation.....	..	1	1
Tape Worm.....	..	1	1
Typhoid Fever.....	1	1	2
Uterine Disease.....	..	14	14
Unknown....	49	67	116
	<hr/> 207	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 389

TABLE NO. 13.

DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

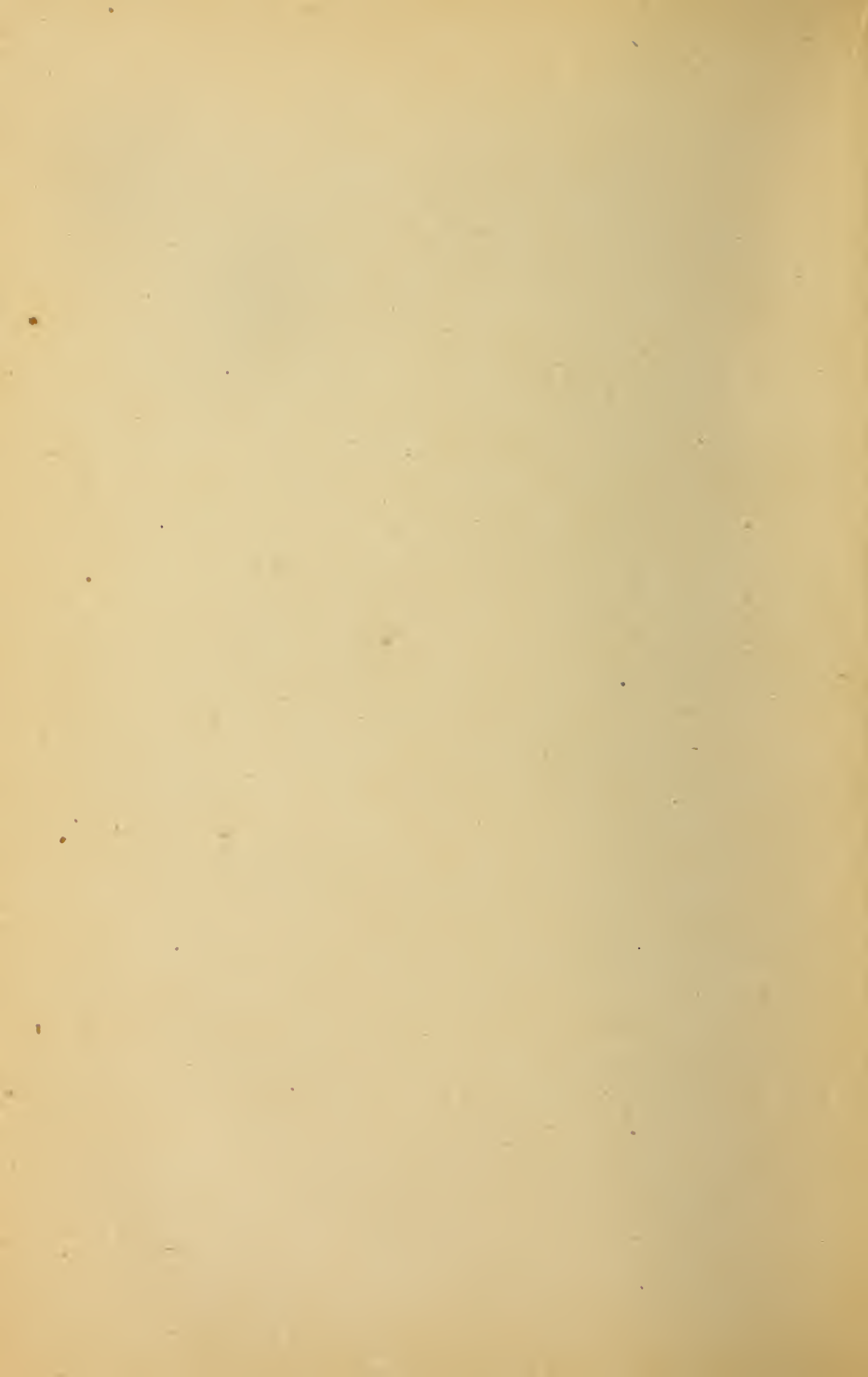
Accident....	1	..	1
Apoplexy.....	2	..	2
Congestion of Brain.....	1	..	1
Consumption.....	2	5	7
Diarrhoea.....	1	2	3
Exhaustion.....	1	2	3
Exhaustion of Acute Mania.....	6	3	9
Exhaustion of Melancholia.....	1	3	4
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3
Erysipelas.....	..	2	2
General Paresis.....	9	1	10
Heart Disease.....	3	1	4
Laryngitis.....	1	..	1
Pneumonia.....	2	1	3
Septisemia.....	1	..	1
Organic Disease of Brain.....	4	..	4
	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 58

TABLE NO. 14.

General Statement for the 22 years ending Nov. 30th, 1892.

YEAR.	In Hospital, Nov. 30.	Number ad- mitted.	Number treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not Insane.	Not accounted for	Escaped.	Died.	Transferred.	Remaining at close of year.
1871.....	56	87	87	8	3	1	1	12	5	1	..	56
1872.....	49	29	85	20	5	4	..	..	..	3	..	49
1873.....	49	38	87	14	10	2	1	1	1	2	..	56
1874.....	56	17	73	15	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	46
1875.....	46	46	92	20	4	5	..	..	..	2	..	61
1876.....	61	72	133	30	5	1	..	..	..	1	3	93
1877.....	93	52	145	24	6	2	..	..	1	13	..	99
1878.....	99	83	182	38	11	1	..	..	1	11	..	120
1879.....	120	117	237	42	18	2	1	..	..	14	..	160
1880.....	160	114	274	44	11	7	4	..	..	15	..	193
1881.....	193	124	317	48	16	6	..	..	..	17	..	230
1882.....	230	164	394	71	18	6	..	..	1	25	..	273
1883.....	273	206	479	74	47	52	..	..	1	23	..	282
1884.....	282	204	486	74	22	10	..	..	..	20	..	360
1885.....	360	185	545	81	33	37	..	..	..	36	..	358
1886.....	358	202	560	97	46	19	1	..	2	21	..	374
1887.....	374	202	576	96	19	22	4	..	4	31	..	399
1888.....	399	219	619	72	21	8	2	..	2	25	97	392
1889.....	392	194	586	72	30	5	6	..	2	19	131	309
1890.....	309	201	513	83	22	2	2	..	1	32	86	326
1891.....	326	189	519	81	19	41	1	..	..	27	..	346
1892.....	346	200	550	67	21	40	2	..	2	31	100	273





SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ASYLUM

FOR THE

Incurable Insane

AT

HASTINGS, NEBRASKA.

TO THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

• FOR THE BIENNIAL TERM ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

HASTINGS, Nov. 30, 1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

HON. A. R. HUMPHREY.....Com. of Public Lands and Bldgs
HON. JOHN C. ALLEN.....Secretary of State
HON. J. E. HILL.....Treasurer of State
HON. GEORGE H. HASTINGS.....Attorney-General
Constituting the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

G. W. JOHNSTON, M. D.....Superintendent
R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.....Assistant Physician
A. S. CAMPBELL.....Steward
ELIZA WILTSHIRE.....Matron

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Public Lands and Buildings:

In accordance with the law of the State, I submit herewith the second biennial report of this Hospital.

Owing to the frequent changes which have occurred in the administration of this institution during the past biennial period, this report is not as full and complete as might be desired, as only about nine months of this time has come under my personal observation; hence, this report will be confined, in detail, only to the time that the institution has been under my immediate management.

On the 20th of April, 1891, I was appointed Superintendent by His Excellency, James E. Boyd. On the 5th of May, 1891, I was removed by Governor John M. Thayer, having served the brief period of twenty-four hours, and Dr. F. G. Test was reappointed as my successor.

On the 15th of September, 1891, another change occurred, and Dr. F. J. Bricker was appointed to succeed Dr. Test (removed).

On the 15th day of February, 1892, I was again appointed Superintendent, Dr. R. R. Livingston, of Plattsburgh, was appointed Assistant Physician, A. S. Campbell, of Hastings, Steward, and Miss Eliza Wiltshire, of Edgar, Matron.

On assuming control of the institution, on the 15th of February, I take pleasure in stating that I found the sanitary condition of the Hospital satisfactory, the general health of the patients good, the books properly balanced, and kept in a manner creditable to the management.

The institution has been remarkably free from epidemic diseases during the past year, and the percentage of deaths, compared with other years, has been notably less. Many of the

deaths that have occurred, have been among the aged and infirm. Our statistics show that of those who died during the past year, two died of paresis, one of softening of the brain, three of phthisic, and one of cancer.

The general rules and plans of management, formulated by Dr. Stone, and approved by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, have been found very satisfactory, and, in the main have been followed.

The much mooted question—as to the advisability of using restraints in hospitals for the insane—has induced me to give considerable thought to this matter, and without any hesitancy, would say that my experience warrants me in giving my unqualified indorsement to the intelligent use of restraints. In institutions of this character, at least, conducted on what is known as the “Dormitory Plan,” it would be impossible to manage disturbed patients without restraining them in some some manner; and, as we are not provided with a sufficient number of seclusion rooms, camisoles and mitts are used when it is deemed necessary, believing it to be humane and beneficial, and also believing that those advocating total non-restraint are carrying a most beneficial reform too far.

FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTION.

Intended, as this Hospital is, for the care of the chronic and harmless insane, who, by reason of the long duration and character of their disease, are not so likely to be benefited by treatment as the more acute cases, it would seem as if this institution was destined to become a large one, from the very force of circumstances. When we consider that it is, comparatively, a new Asylum—having been opened for the reception of patients but a little over three years, and now having more inmates than any of the other institutions of the State—we may reasonably expect

that within the next decade it will be one of the largest hospitals in the West.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The legal appellation of this Institution "Hospital for the Incurable Insane," is not only a misnomer, but for many reasons objectionable. I am convinced that there is much in the name, when considering the official title of our institutions for the insane, and I believe that the elimination of "Incurable" would free the institution of much of the distressing influences and terror which attaches to the name in the weak and timid minds of a large proportion of those who should have or are receiving the protection and shelter it affords.

I would therefore respectfully urge that the name of this Institution be changed from "Hospital for the Incurable Insane" to "Hospital for the the Chronic Insane," which can soon be be affected through the Legislature, so that the unfortunate ones who are suffering from mental disease may be spared the mortification of often seeing the character of their troubles written in the very name and in every line that describes their place of refuge." As to whether or not a case of insanity is incurable, is a matter of human judgment. In fact the progress of medical science, it is believed, has established beyond dispute, that except in a few instances, in cannot be determined to a certainty that a case of insanity is beyond recovery; and in these forms of insanity, which embrace a majority of the insane, neither law nor science has yet been able to positively determine that the victim of mental disease, after a given length of time, will never recover.

In our short experience here we have a case corroborative of this statement; who, after a resident in this and other asylums for ten years, has been sent to her home, and after a lapse of several months is still doing well.

I do not question the advisability of an institution of this

character, for the care of the chronic insane, but I fear there is a tendency to aggregate these chronic cases, give them over to hopeless despondency, and abandon all remedies and measures looking to their cure.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There was appropriated by the Legislature of 1890, sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting two new wings, one to be used for male and the other for female patients, and fifteen thousand dollars was allowed for furnishing same, twenty thousand dollars was also appropriated for erecting a kitchen and laundry, and five thousand dollars for purchasing a new dynamo and boiler.

After advertising in the manner provided by law, for proposals for its erection, in accordance with the plans and specifications already adopted, the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, awarded the contract for construction to F. M. Trich of Hastings for the sum of sixty seven thousands four hundred and thirty dollars, (\$67,430.)

The brick work was done by Stewart and Collins; the plumbing and steam fitting by Anson and Pratt, and under the very efficient superintendency of Hon. L. Hahn, who was appointed Superintendent of Construction, by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, the work which was begun on the 1st of July, 1891, was promptly completed on contract time Nov. 1st, 1892.

The new wings, kitchen and laundry, are well and substantially built; in fact, I cannot speak in too high terms of the workmanship and character of material used in the construction of these buildings.

I am aware that State buildings are usually erected in as cheap and indifferent a manner as possible, the State being regarded as legitimate prey by the contractor, but I am sure I have the endorsement of your Hon. Board, in the statement that the contractor has done his work faithfully and well in the erection of these buildings.

The north wing, which is occupied by female patients was completed on the 25th day of September. This gave us accommodation for one hundred and thirty-five additional patients.

On the 6th day of October, forty-one patients were transferred from the asylum at Lincoln, and on the 8th of October, thirty-five were received from the Norfolk Asylum.

The south wing was completed on the 1st of November, and by order of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, we received from Dr. Summers, of the Northfolk asylum, fifty-eight patients (male), and on the 16th of November, Dr. Bowman transferred fifty-nine more male patients from the asylum at Lincoln.

The new wings contained six day wards twelve dormitories, and forty-eight seclusion rooms; making the capacity of the building sufficient for the accommodation of four hundred patients.

The furnishings of the wards and attendants rooms was purchased by your Secretary, Hon. J. C. Allen, in which rare taste and good judgement was manifested.

Having notified the District Clerks of the several counties in the State, that patients, eligible to admission to this institution would be received, inmates from the following counties were admitted :

Adams.....	1
Boone.....	1
Cass.....	5
Cedar.....	2
Gosper.....	1
Lancaster.....	1
Saunders.....	3
Sarpy.....	1
Webster.....	3

The old dining rooms being inadequate for the accommodation of all the patients, two commodious dining rooms were fitted up in basement of the wings of main building; these two rooms having a seating capacity for four hundred patients.

The congregate dining rooms, now being generally used in the leading, and more modern asylums, I find to be satisfactory.

The new kitchen completed on the 20th of September, is a three-story building; the first floor being used for kitchen, bakery, storeroom, and refrigerator.

The kitchen is a large, airy and conveniently arranged room, furnished with steam kettles, an excellent range, manufactured by the Van Range Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and all the cooking utensils necessary for a complete kitchen.

The bakery is a room on the east of the kitchen, containing a large bake oven (made by A. T. Simpkins, St. Louis, Mo.) in which three hundred two-pound loaves are baked daily.

The concrete floor in kitchen, being somewhat defective, the Superintendent of Construction has refused to recommend payment for same. The second and third floors are used for sewing room, dry goods and linen room, and rooms for the employes of the institution.

The new laundry, a two-story building, was ready for occupancy on the 15th of September. It is well equipped with all needed modern improvements. The lower floor is used for the machinery and dryer, and the upper for clothes and ironing room.

A one hundred and eight horse power engine, and a one hundred and ten volt—eight hundred light—dynamo was purchased of the Bigelow Electric Supply Company, of Lincoln. The dynamo has not given entire satisfaction; and the Cody Duplex Electric Company, of Cory, Penn., who manufactured the machine, has promised to replace it with another by the 15th of December.

A sixty horse power boiler, made by the United States Wind, Engine and Pump Company, was furnished by Anson & Pratt. Finding that the four boilers, with a capacity of two hundred and thirty horse power, was insufficient to heat building and supply the necessary power, a contract was let to Anson & Pratt, to put in a gravity trap system, by which the exhaust steam is utilized in heating the building.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial showing of the Hospital is very satisfactory, as we hope to complete the biennial period with but little, if any, deficiency, notwithstanding we have received (211) two hundred and eleven additional patients, for which there had been no provision made in the appropriation. By practicing the strictest economy, and using money from the cash fund to pay for the extra hired help (made necessary by the increased number of inmates), we shall endeavor to avoid a deficiency. Whether or not the changes in the plans of constructing the new buildings, and the extras that are usually necessary, will more than exhaust the appropriations for that purpose, I am unable to say, as these funds were under the control, and expended by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. I do know, however, that it was found impracticable, in many instances, to follow the plans and specifications that had been adopted, and in conjunction with the Superintendent of Construction, I advised that a number of changes be made, which will add materially to the convenience of the buildings, as well as to the comfort of the inmates.

There were in the Asylum, on the 15th of February, 1892, one hundred and sixty patients. Since that time there has been admitted two hundred and eleven. At this date there are three hundred and sixty-six patients in the institution. The cost per capita, for the past ten months, is \$4.62 (four dollars and

sixty-two cents) per week. Considering the fact, that our patients are very destructive, of little help, and but few receive clothing from their friends, I regard this per capita maintenance as cheap as they can be comfortably cared for.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

In considering the needs of the institution, and making estimates for the next biennial period, I would call the attention of the Board to the insufficiency of land, and the consequent insufficiency of crops and stock. The returns from the farm during the past year fully demonstrates the fact, that we could profitably farm several hundred acres of land, whilst, at least, one hundred and sixty acres are needed for haying and grazing purposes. The State, at present, owns only one hundred and sixty acres; and of this amount, thirty-five acres are taken up with buildings and grounds, leaving but one hundred and twenty-five acres for farm and garden purposes. Not only do the proceeds from the farm and garden, as shown by the Steward's report, indicate profitable returns, but the beneficial effects of this employment upon those patients engaged in it is often very marked. Carlisle has said, "Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind." This may not, in fact, be true; still it contains much sound philosophy. It has been said, that "He who furnishes healthful exercise, useful employment, pleasing entertainment, or by an amusing incident places a smile upon the faces of the melancholic, administers a more substantial tonic to the body than can be found in the whole list of therapeutical remedies."

During the last season, we raised fifteen acres of sugar beets and, although the season was not a favorable one, owing to the excessive rains in the months of April and May, which delayed the planting, still I am satisfied that it is as profitable a crop as can be raised here, as much of the work can be done by the pa-

tients. I would therefore urge the purchase of at least three hundred acres of land adjoining the Asylum farm, which may now be had at a reasonable price.

COLD STORAGE.

Among the most needed improvements for the institution, is a means of supplying cold storage for meats, milk, butter, eggs, etc. The importance of such a building is so great, in my estimation, that it will be scarcely necessary to more than mention a few of the many advantages, and the economy of such a building would be apparent. This institution will require for annual use not less than 15,000 lbs (fifteen thousand pounds) of butter, and if we had the proper facilities for keeping same, it could be purchased during the summer months, when butter is cheap, put it the cold storage, kept sweet and nice during the winter season. At present we are compelled to purchase the year around, sometimes at a high price. The same fact applies to fruit, eggs, etc.

I have investigated the cold storage and slaughter house recently erected at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, by Dr. Gillman, which is a very conveniently arranged building, and I find it can be duplicated for about \$6,000.00 (six thousand dollars), including slaughter house with all modern improvements.

BARN.

Another want which it is hardly necessary to expatiate upon, is that of a good and substantial barn, for the shelter of the stock and the storage of the farm implements. Our present barn is entirely too small, and is located too near the Hospital building. A barn large enough to meet the wants of this institution, would require an appropriation of \$5,000.00 (five thousand dollars) for its erection.

PAINTING NEW WINGS.

I would advise the painting of the new wings so that the color of entire building would be uniform, and the general appearance of the structure improved. This would require about \$2,500.

GROUNDS.

Nothing so adds to the attractiveness of an institution of this character as beautiful grounds and gardens. The grass plots shaded by shapely trees and spotted with tinted flowers, not only do much to remove the idea of misery that surrounds a Hospital for the insane, but they are factors in the treatment of mental troubles, more potent for good than large doses of unpalatable drugs. And when we consider the dire misfortune of those who are thus cut off from the pleasures and associations of the outer world, they must need to have their surroundings cheerful and beautiful to divert attract and interest.

The grounds of this asylum can be made very beautiful with but little expense. In order that the original plan of laying out the grounds, planting shade trees, etc., be consummated, I would ask that an appropriation of \$2,500.00 (twenty-five hundred dollars) be made for this purpose.

GREEN HOUSE.

I would ask also for an appropriation for enlarging our green house, which is a mere "make-shift" and entirely too small. The most dreary portion of the residence in a Hospital is during the winter season of the year, and if we could build a conservatory of sufficient capacity so as to have plants and flowers in profusion daily before the inmates, it would relieve to a great extent the gloom and tediousness of this season of the year. At least \$2,500.00 (twenty-five hundred dollars) should be appropriated for this purpose.

AMUSEMENTS.

The existing provision for entertaining the patients is entirely inadequate for the number of inmates which we now have. More amusement is needed to relieve the monotony of their existence, and divert their minds from their gloomy surroundings. The only room we have for chapel service, and for amusements of all kinds, is much too small. The regular Thursday evening dances are much enjoyed by our patients, and more of them could attend if there was room. We wish to fit up a room sufficiently large to accomodate all who may desire to attend chapel exercise or the weekly dances. This can be done by adding a story to the rooms in rear of chapel, and in this way it can be enlarged to double its present capacity. \$5,000.00 (five thousand dollars) will be necessary to make this improvement.

PAVING COURTS.

The courts in rear of centre should be paved with brick, and the size of sewerage pipe increased, so that good drainage may be had, and the sanitary condition of the building and grounds thereby improved. For this purpose \$2,500.00 (twenty-five hundred dollars) will be needed.

ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

The following I submit as my estimate of the appropriations that will be required to meet the necessary expenses for the maintenance of this institution, for the bienniai period ending March 30, 1895.

Board and Clothing.....	\$75,000 00
Employees' Wages.....	45,000 00
Fuel and Lights.....	25,000 00
Furniture and Bedding.....	3,000 00

Drugs, Books, and Instruments.....	3,000 00
Expense Transferring Patients.....	500 00
Burial Expense.....	500 00
Music and Amusements.....	1,500 00
Paints and Oils.....	1,000 00
Stationery and Postage.....	1,500 00
Farm Implements and Improvements.....	2,500 00
Telephone and Telegraph.....	500 00
Repairs and Improvements.....	2,000 00
Freight, Express and Drayage.....	500 00
Horse, Harness and Vehicle.....	1,000 00
Incidental Expenses.....	2,000 00
Superintendent's Salary.....	5,000 00
Assistant Physician's Salary.....	3,000 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Improving Grounds.....	2,500 00
Paving Courts.....	2,500 00
Barn.....	5,000 00
Painting New Wing.....	2,500 00
Amusement Hall.....	5,000 00
Cold Storage and Slaughter House.....	6,000 00
Green House.....	2,500 00

My estimate of the necessary appropriations needed for the current expenses of this Hospital, for the next biennial period, is based on an average daily maintenance of four hundred patients. We now have in the Hospital three hundred and sixty-six inmates. One of the female wards is not yet occupied, but is furnished and ready for the reception of patients, and will, in all probability, be filled before the close of this biennial period.

The capacity of this Hospital has about been reached, and unless more buildings are erected, not more than fifty additional

patients can be accommodated. I am informed of over one hundred insane, that are confined in jails, and poor houses, throughout the State, that should be cared for in this Asylum. What provision shall be made for the protection of these unfortunate ones, I respectfully submit to your Honorable Board, and for the consideration of the Legislature, which will soon convene.

Before concluding this report, I must express my appreciation of the efforts made, upon the part of the officers and employes, who have labored so faithfully, and in this way contributed so much to the success of this institution. Nothing is so essential to the successful management of an asylum, as loyal and faithful help, and officers who are in perfect accord with each other.

I have found it necessary to dismiss some of the employes, for incompetency, and for violating the rules of the institution; but I venture the assertion, that taken as a whole, no more intelligent, efficient, and trust-worthy body of men and women are to be found in any asylum, than are now employed at this Hospital.

To all the officers and employes, I am grateful for their uniform courtesy and fidelity in serving the best interests of the institution.

Dr. R. R. Livingston, Assistant Physician, has been very attentive and skillful, displaying rare tact in the management of those under his care, and I return thanks for his efficient aid.

To our Steward, Mr. A. S. Campbell, I am indebted for his uniform kindness and hearty co-operation, in the economical management of the institution.

In commending the Matron, Miss Wiltshire, I but voice the sentiment of the entire household when I acknowledge the efficient services she has rendered. Ever genial, sympathetic, and considerate of the comfort and happiness of others, her presence has been a benediction; and thus the clouds of melancholia have been thinned, or lifted, and radiant smiles of good

cheer have been brought to many faces by her loving words and kindly acts.

To you, Gentlemen of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, I am grateful for, and sensible of the honor you have conferred upon me, by the confidence you have imposed in me. It has been my earnest desire to faithfully, honestly, and economically, but not parsimoniously, administer the affairs of this institution; and whatever measure of success may have attended my efforts, to you, Gentlemen of the Board, is due much of the credit. Your sympathetic aid, wise counsel, and continued effort in promoting and extending the facilities of this great charity, and thus adding to the comfort, happiness, and general welfare of the inmates, is indeed commendable. And for all of which I return my grateful acknowledgement and sincere thanks.

G. W. JOHNSTON, M. D.

Superintendent.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Appropriations for the bennial period from April 1, 1891 to March 31, 1893.

Total Appropriations.....\$108,600 00

	Appropriations.	Expenditures, to Feb. 1, 92.	Unexpended, Feb. 1, 1892.	Expenditures from Feb. 1, 92, to Nov. 30, 1892.	Unexpended, Nov. 30, 1892.
Board and Clothing...	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 14,129.14	\$ 23,870.86	\$ 14,724.91	\$ 9,145.95
Employees' Wages...	34,000.00	13,731.99	20,268.01	12,039.19	8,228.82
Fuel and Lights.....	15,000.00	4,886.24	10,113.76	4,894.52	5,219.24
Farm implements and Improvements.....	1,500.00	908.64	591.36	586.92	4.44
Drugs, Instruments and Books.....	2,000.00	1,007.14	992.86	686.73	303.13
Paints and Oils.....	1,000.00	439.73	560.27	236.35	323.92
Furniture and Bedding.....	2,000.00	1,363.08	636.92	367.99	268.93
Music and Amusements.....	1,000.00	523.38	476.63	203.50	273.13
Stationery, Printing, and Postage.....	800.00	377.36	422.15	290.25	131.90
Telephone and Telegraph.....	400.00	136.36	263.64	135.15	128.49
Burial Expenses.....	500.00	18.00	482.00	90.00	392.00
Horse, Harness, and Vehicle.....	500.00	385.85	114.15	105.80	8.35
Transferring Patient.	500.00	31.00	469.00	29.25	439.75
Repairs and Improvements.....	2,000.00	1,784.18	215.82	160.00	54.87
Incidentals.....	1,000.00	999.66	.34	.....	.34
Superintendent's Salary.....	5,000.00	2,187.50	2,812.50	1,562.50	1,250.00
Assistant Physician's Salary.....	3,000.00	1,250.00	1,750.00	1,000.00	750.00
Totals.....	\$108,600.00	\$ 44,250.89	\$ 64,349.11	\$ 37,179.07	\$ 27,170.04

CASH FUND.

RECEIPTS

From February 1, 1892, to November 30, 1892.

March	1.	Cash from W. B. Raper (ex-steward)	\$ 437.69
"	14.	Cash paid by Kilpatrick Bros. for deliver- ing coal	23 00
"	16.	Cash on warrant	10.00
"	31.	Sale of thirty-two hogs (9,518 lbs. at \$4.25)	404 52
April	16.	Boarding employe's horse	12.00
"	11.	Sale of five head of fat cattle	150.00
"	23.	Cash paid by Kilpatrick Bros. for deliver- ing coal	30.76
"	26.	Sale of empty oil barrels	5.25
May	7.	Sale of grease to soap factory	2.30
"	7.	Cash for hauling coal	26.27
"	31.	Sale of thirty hogs (7,170 lbs. at \$4.25)	304.72
"	31.	Sale of grease to soap factory	9.50
June	29.	Sale of hogs (3,360 lbs. at \$4.50)	151.20
"	29.	Sale of grease to soap factory	7.30
"	29.	Board of carpenter	17.50
"	29.	Sale of seven head of fat cattle	144.54
July	11.	Cash for hauling coal	12.30
"	11.	Boarding carpenter	20.00
"	11.	Cash for hauling coal	22.03
Aug.	11.	Cash for hauling coal	10.10
"	11.	Boarding attendant's horse	12.00
Sept.	20.	Cash for hauling coal	19.42
Oct.	10.	Sale of eleven hogs (3,030 lbs. at \$4.65)	142.29
"	10.	Cash for hauling coal	10.58
"	31.	Sale of sugar beets to Oxnard Sugar Co.	383.29
"	31.	Cash for hauling coal	18.92
"	31.	Sale of six hogs (1,910 lbs. at \$5.10)	97.41
Total			\$2,484.99

CASH FUND.

EXPENDITURES,

From February 1, 1892, to November 30, 1892.

March 31.	Carriage team.....	\$ 225.00
“ 31.	Thirty head of stock hogs.....	170.85
April 23.	Two milch cows.....	50.00
May 2.	Three milch cows.....	67.45
“ 2.	Two days' ploughing with team.....	5.00
“ 7.	Trees and shrubbery.....	38 50
“ 31.	Typewriter.....	70.00
June 15.	Extra labor in beet field.....	32.50
“ 15.	Bath tub in center building.....	225.00
Sept. 20.	Extra labor in beet field.....	30.00
“ 20.	Russian help (cleaning new wings).....	19.00
Nov. 18.	Milch cows.....	20.00
“ 18.	Combined ironer.....	154.25
Total.....		\$1,107.55

PRODUCTS

Of farm, garden and dairy, from February 15, 1892, to November 30, 1892.

Asparagus, pounds.....	300
Beans, string, bushels.....	25
Beets, bushels.....	75
Beets, sugar, tons.....	132 $\frac{3}{4}$
Carrots, bushels.....	67
Cabbage, heads.....	3,175
Corn, sweet, bushels.....	187
Corn, field, bushels.....	165

Cucumbers, bushels	32
Calves	15
Hay, clover, tons	63 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hay, millet, tons	15
Hay, alfalfa, tons	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hogs (sold live weight—24,988 pounds)	91
Lettuce, dozen bunches	360
Melons, water	1,500
Melons, musk	325
Milk, gallons	11,640
Onions, dozen bunches	50
Onions, green, bushels	60
Oats, bushels	600
Pigs	111
Potatoes, bushels	570
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	35
Pumpkins, wagon loads	12
Parsnips, bushels	298
Pickles, gallons	150
Pork, dressed, pounds	2,750
Radishes, dozen bunches	57
Squashes, winter	180
Straw, oat, tons estimated	6
Spinach, pounds	800
Strawberries, quarts	50
Tomatoes, bushels	62
Turnips, bushels	151
Veal, dressed, pounds	150
Hogs, dressed, pounds	1,686
Chickens, dressed	182
Chickens, live	50
Sorghum, for feed, tons	10

MATRON'S REPORT.

Garments made and repaired in the Sewing Room March 1, 1892, to November 30, 1892.

Dresses	158
Canton Flannel Skirts	130
Canton Flannel Waists.	413
Gingham Aprons	76
Chemise	33
White Aprons	50
Cheviot Skirts.	165
Dish Towels	55
Linen bath Towels	105
Camisoles	15
Calico Waists	1
Skull Caps	2
Skirt Strings	720
Camisole Strings	39
Table Cloths	40
Napkins, dozen	14
Red Flannel Skirts	50
Roller Towels	128
Cook Aprons	75
Barber Aprons	15
Rubber Bibs	2
Bed Ticks	6
Curtains hemmed	52
Combination Suits	33
Drawers	50
Neckties	102
Sheets	1,335
Pillow Cases	866
Iron Holders	87

Clothes Sacks.....	39
Bibs.....	12
Pieces mended.....	3,785
Night Robes.....	27
Red Table Cover.....	1
Comfortables.....	109
Countepanes.....	296
Bed Mats.....	4
Dust Cap.....	1
Rubber Aprons.....	2

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS BY COUNTIES.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Adams.....	3	6
Antelope.....	5	..
Banner.....	2	..
Boone.....	1	2
Box Butte.....	1	1
Buffalo.....	7	5
Burt.....	4	3
Butler.....	1	..
Boyd.....	..	1
Cass.....	4	5
Cedar.....	4	3
Cherry.....	2	1
Cheyenne.....	2	2
Clay.....	1	3
Colfax.....	4	..
Cumming.....	2	2
Custer.....	4	2
Dawson.....	3	2
Dakota.....	3	..

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Dawes	2	..
Dixon .....	..	1
Dodge	8	5
Douglas	9	20
Dundy	1	1
Franklin	5	2
Filmore	4	4
Frontier	2	..
Furnas .....	..	1
Gage	7	3
Gosper	3	..
Greeley	1	..
Hall	3	1
Hamilton	2	2
Harlan	2	3
Hayes	1	1
Hitchcock	2	..
Holt	1	2
Howard	3	..
Johnson .....	..	4
Jefferson	4	..
Kearney	1	4
Keith	1	..
Keya Paha	1	1
Knox .....	..	2
Lancaster	11	15
Lincoln	2	1
Madison	3	1
Merrick	3	2
Nance	1	1
Nemaha	4	3
Nuckolls	4	1

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Pawnee	2	1
Phelps	3	1
Pierce	3	..
Platte	4	4
Polk	4	2
Otoe	9	..
Richardson	7	4
Red Willow	2	1
Rock	1	..
Saline	6	1
Sarpy	2	..
Saunders	4	7
Seward	2	1
Sherman	1	1
Sheridan	2	2
Stanton	1	1
Thayer	4	2
Thurston	1	1
Thomas	1	..
Washington	2	4
Wayne	1	..
Webster	1	4
Valley	1	3
York	1	5
Total	209	164

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

Artist	1	..
Bakers	1	..
Blacksmiths	2	..
Brakeman	1	..

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Bookkeeper	2	..
Civil Engineer	1	..
Carpenter	7	..
Drayman	2	..
Farmer	107	..
Farmer's Wife .....	..	74
Farmer's Daughter .....	..	12
House Wife .....	..	42
Housework for Parents .....	..	5
Laborers	38	..
Merchant	2	..
None	6	..
Physician	1	..
Prostitute .....	..	2
Painter	1	..
Printer	2	..
Schoolboy	2	..
Schoolgirl .....	..	3
Servant .....	..	16
Stockdealer	9	..
Teacher	3	2
Midwife .....	..	2
Unknown	21	6
Total	209	164

HEREDITARY TENDENCIES OF PATIENTS.

Father Insane	15	5
Mother Insane	10	14
Brother or Sister Insane	40	10
Parental Uncle, Aunt, or Cousin Insane	11	8
Maternal Uncle, Aunt, or Cousin Insane	12	13

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Brother or Sister Epileptic.....	2	5
Father Intemperate.....	9	6
Mother Intemperate.....	1	1
Grandparents Insane.....	7	3
No Relation Insane.....	97	63
Unknown.....	30	32
Aunt weak minded.....	3	1
Grandfather Intemperate.....	1	1
Aunt Epileptic.....	..	2
Grandfather's Cousin Insane.....	2	1
Total.....	209	164

AGES AT TIME OF BEING ADJUDGED INSANE.

Between 15 and 20.....	7	5
“ 20 “ 30.....	46	58
“ 30 “ 40.....	56	60
“ 40 “ 50.....	28	12
“ 50 “ 60.....	19	9
“ 60 “ 80.....	11	3
Unknown.....	38	21

HABITS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Intemperate.....	42	3
Moderate.....	12	6
Temperate.....	123	127
Unknown.....	32	28
Total.....	209	164

LENGTH OF TIME TREATED PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO THIS ASYLUM.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Three Months and Less.....	3	..
Six Months to One Year.....	7	..
One Year.....	25	17
Two Years.....	28	20
Three Years.....	36	27
Four Years.....	16	10
Five Years.....	18	16
Six Years.....	8	6
Seven Years.....	21	8
Eight Years.....	18	19
Nine Years.....	15	15
Ten Years.....	5	4
Eleven Years.....	5	3
Over Eleven Years.....	10	8
Unknown.....	4	45
Total.....	209	164

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Anger.....	1	1
Bad health.....	11	24
Disappointment in love.....	3	1
Epilepsy.....	37	17
Fright.....	..	1
Grief.....	2	..
Heredity.....	34	5
Injury to head.....	18	8
Loss of property.....	1	1

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Masturbation	34	5
Menstrual irregularities .....	..	15
Intemperance	14	6
Over study	4	..
Puerperal .....	..	3
Religious excitement	10	11
Sunstroke	13	..
Syphilis	6	2
No cause assigned	31	7
Total	209	164

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS.

Austria	2	1
Bohemia	5	7
Canada	2	3
Denmark	3	8
England	8	5
France	1	1
Germany	34	30
Holland .....	..	1
Ireland	8	14
Russia	1	2
Sweden	16	8
Switzerland	1	2
United States	107	73
Unknown	18	7
Total	209	164

CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

Married	53	91
Widower	9	..

ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE.

107

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Widows.....	..	6
Single	124	54
Unknown	23	7

RELIGION OF PATIENTS.

Protestant.....	98	81
Roman Catholic.....	67	46
Jew .....	..	1
None	28	18
Unknown.....	16	18
Total	209	164

NUMBER OF TIMES INCARCERATED BEFORE BEING ASSIGNED TO THIS ASYLUM.

First time.....	108	87
Two times.....	54	46
Three times.....	7	11
Four times	6	4
More than four.....	7	5
Unknown	27	15

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Phthisic Pulmonalasis.....	1	1
Paralysis.....	1	1
Uterine Cancer.....	..	1
Suicide	1	..
Softening of brain.....	1	..
Total	4	3
Escaped one.....	1	..



THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
Norfolk Hospital
FOR THE
INSANE
TO THE
BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

NORFOLK, Dec. 1, 1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

HON. A. R. HUMPHREY	Com. of Public Lands and Bldgs, President
HON. JOHN C. ALLEN.....	Secretary of State, Secretary
HON. J. E. HILL.....	Treasurer of State
HON. GEORGE H. HASTINGS.....	Attorney-General
Constituting the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.	

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

H. S. SUMMERS, M. D.....	Superintendent
M. B. CROLL, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
T. H. EGBERT.....	Steward
MRS. KATE L. WIRTS.....	Matron

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Public Lands and Buildings: Gentlemen:

The undersigned respectfully submits for your consideration the third biennial report of the Norfolk Hospital for the Insane, ending with November 30, 1892.

The number of patients in the hospital at the beginning of the last biennial report and the movement of patients during the past two years may be learned from the following summary:

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number at beginning of year December			
1, 1890.....	130	77	207
Transferred to Hastings.....	59	39	98
New cases to November 30, 1892.....	116	84	200
Total number under treatment.....	246	161	407
Discharged as recovered.....	44	38	82
Discharged as improved.....	9	12	21
Discharged as unimproved.....	15	5	20
Died.....	16	5	21
Escaped.....	2	..	2
Home on furlough.....	7	8	15
Remaining on records.....	103	62	165
Actual number in Hospital November			
30, 1892.....	94	54	148
Daily average.....	133½	71	204½

RECAPITULATION.

Born in United States.....	70	54	124
Foreign born.....	46	30	76

By referring to the above table it will be noticed that the total number under treatment for the past two years was sixty-seven in excess of the two years ending December 1, 1890; also that we close this biennial report with but 148. We obtained this result by being permitted to transfer to the Hospital for the Chronic Insane at Hastings those who, in our judgment, were beyond hope of recovery. This transfer has also enabled us to reduce the number of patients discharged as unimproved. Before the completion of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane the County Poor Farm was resorted to and supposed to be a fit residence for those unfortunates who were without friends to protect them against such an outrage. It will surely, for all time, be a credit to the Legislature of this State to have abandoned the pernicious habit of not providing for this class of patients. Neither time nor money should be spared in building places of refuge and retreat where they will be kindly treated and shielded from the jostle and worry from the outside world.

RECOVERIES.

The percentage of recoveries is practically the same as previously reported. In the report of 1891 there is evidently an error, as the percentage of recovery was reckoned at 40.59, while in fact it was but 21.26. The percentage for the past two years, estimated on whole number treated, is 20.26. Fortunately, we have had no epidemics of any character.

DEATHS.

There were twenty-one deaths during the two years, a percentage of 5.7 on the total number treated.

NATIONALITY.

You will notice that the percentage of foreign born is not so large as one would suspect, considering the great foreign popula-

tion of this State. I would also call your attention to the fact that the percentage of insanity in proportion to our population is not as large as in many of our sister States.

We have, approximately, one insane person to every 1,113.73, there being but nine states having a smaller percentage, a very creditable showing, when considering the many vicissitudes and privations with which many of our farmers and citizens are surrounded, and forced to endure, on the sparsely settled prairies, separated from relatives and friends, deprived of society which tends to buoy up the spirits of those who have a mental cachexy.

ESCAPES.

There were two escapes, one of which occurred before we assumed control, the other a very quiet, harmless patient, who had, in a manner, the liberty of the grounds, wandered away, and when the alarm was given, due search was made, and officers of adjoining towns notified; but with his hidden keenness, he successfully eluded capture.

RESTRAINTS.

We continue, under all circumstances, to refrain from the use of mechanical restraints, depending upon the intelligence of our attendants, as well as their vigilance, and close application to duty, endeavoring to impress on the minds of those in charge of the unfortunate ones, to practice forbearance, kindness and persuasion, rather than compulsion and force, allowing them all the privileges and freedom consistent with their own safety, and that of others.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

It is a well established fact, that in all mental diseases, occupation and diversion of the mind is of as much, if not more,

importance than medicine; therefore we aim to vary, and procure for them the best amusements our surroundings will supply. Our excellent orchestra, consisting of eight different instruments, composed of attendants and employes, furnishes choice music, which is a surprise and delight to all who have heard them, at our dance in the hall on Thursday evening of each week, in which all of the patients, who are physically able, are induced to participate.

With few exceptions, the patients, both male and female, are ready for, and greatly enjoy their daily walks; or, if the weather permits, their games and various amusements in the open air. A great many of the female patients employ their time at various kinds of needle work: knitting articles for themselves or friends, darning and patching, assisting in ward and dining room work; others find employment in the ironing and sewing rooms. Work of any light and pleasant nature is preferable, and more conducive to the restoration of the mental faculties than continued idleness. As many of the men as are able, work in and about the grounds, garden, barns, laundry, and kitchen, as well as other work necessary in an institution of this kind. We encourage all to do something—it matters but little what—the object being for the benefit of the patient, rather than any profit accruing to the institution therefrom. The library contains papers, periodicals, and books, which are often sought to fill up an hour or day, which would otherwise be long and dreary.

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The per capita cost, based on the average number of two hundred and one patients, for the year ending November 30, 1891, calculated upon the entire amount appropriated, including officers' salary, amounts to \$5.82 per week; without officers' salary, \$5.43. Cost for maintenance, calculated upon the sums expended for

employes' wages, board and clothing, drugs, fuel and lights, for one week, \$4.37; including officers' salaries, \$4.71.

For the year ending November 30, 1892, calculated in the same manner with the average daily number of two hundred and five patients for one week, \$511, less officers' salaries, \$4.73. Cost for maintenance, calculated upon the sums expended for employes' wages, board and clothing, drugs, fuel, and lights, and officers' salaries for one week, \$4.38; less officers salaries, \$3.95.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING MARCH 30, 1895.

The estimate, as given in this report, requires but little explanation, as all are obviously necessary. I would especially call your attention to the Repair and Improvements, for which we ask \$7,500.00—seemingly, a large amount—but as the floors are giving out, plastering crumbling, north wall of the east wing seriously damaged, west tower in an unsafe condition, roof on main building requiring immediate attention, paint for the preservation of the wood an absolute necessity, and many other repairs of equally vital importance; also, to the needed supply of vehicles and farm implements.

In order to manage affairs economically, we desire to cultivate more land, for general farm purposes. All we have at present is a garden of twenty-five acres. To accomplish this will require the necessary machinery. In the Engineer's Report will be found the necessity for the appropriation asked for in his department.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In closing this report of the affairs of the Norfolk Hospital for the past two years, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the faithful discharge of duty on the part of officers and all em-

ployes. It is upon the loyalty and constant effort of those connected with an institution that ultimate success depends.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to the ministers of Norfolk and vicinity, who have so kindly conducted chapel services. We also thank the editors and firms who have gratuitously donated newspapers and magazines.

We are also under obligations to the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad for the creditable manner in which they transported our patients to Hastings.

To the Governor, and members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, for courtesies shown, and interest manifested in the success of the institution, and support extended in the discharge of our duties, we extend our thanks.

I second a sincere wish of the officers of this Hospital, that His Excellency the Governor, and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, honor this institution with a visit at their earliest convenience.

H. S. SUMMERS,

Superintendent.

Norfolk Hospital for the Insane, November 30, 1892.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The Steam and Electric plant of this institution consists of five boilers, three engines, three pumps, one hot-water heater and two Electric Dynamos, together with the necessary apparatus for the operation of the same.

Three boilers are used exclusively for steam heating, supplying steam for 16,200 feet of radiation, heating 1,344,320 cubic feet of space contained in these buildings.

Two boilers are required for steam cooking, pumping, and heating water, running Electric Dynamos, and driving laundry and other machinery connected with the institution.

All of these boilers were originally placed in position without

the use of any firebrick whatever, nothing but common building being used in their setting, which have (as a result of the intense heat) become rotten and are crumbling to pieces, and it will be absolutely unsafe to use the boilers longer without resetting, for which an appropriation is asked. We would recommend in this work, liberal use of fire brick and fire clay. We are supplied with two tubular wells 125 feet deep from which we draw our water supply, one of these wells is showing unmistakable evidences of giving out. The cause of this is that the point of this well has lasted its allotted time and in all probability is filled with deposits. This point will have to be drawn, if possible, and if not possible a new well will be necessary, for which an appropriation is asked.

The money appropriated two years ago for a cistern has been used for that purpose and we now have a cistern of 4,000 barrels capacity which supplies our boilers with soft water the greater part of the year.

The money appropriated two years ago for a cistern has been used in putting in a system of water works, which we believe are not excelled in the state. The labor on these works was performed by our own help and under our directed supervision.

We have a stand pipe running through every ward, with hose attachment and 300 feet of hose on every floor attached and ready for immediate action in the event of fire. In addition to this there are several hydrants located on the grounds in suitable places. These works were tested to 170 pounds pressure, which forced water from the hose over one hundred feet in height.

The money appropriated for a new hot water heater was expended as directed with the utmost satisfaction.

We believe, considering the amount of work done by steam in this institution that our expense for fuel has been reduced to the lowest possible figure, slack coal costing here \$3.85 to \$4.00 per ton.

At the urgent request on the Superintendent we have carefully conducted evaporative tests of various kinds of coal that we might be able to recommend the coal that was best adapted to our purpose in regard to price and quality.

Respectfully Submitted,

H. H. PATTERSON,

Engineer.

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATION.

For the Norfolk Hospital for the Insane necessary for the two years ending March 30, 1895.

	<i>Rate per Annum.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Superintendent's Salary.....	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00
Physician's Salary.....	1,500.00	3,000.00
Employes Wages.....		3,400.00
Board and Clothing.....		40,000.00
Fuel and Lights		16,000.00
Drugs, Instruments, and Apparatus.....		1,000.00
Furniture and Bedding.....		1,000.00
Carpets and Curtains.....		2,000.00
Music and Amusements.....		1,000.00
Books and Stationery.....		1,000.00
Pictures and Frames.....		500.00
Ice.....		500.00
Repairs and Improvements.....		7,500.00
Paints and Oils.....		500.00
Telegraph, Telephone, and postage.....		1,000.00
Expense Returning Patients.....		1,000.00
Incidentals		1,000.00
Vehicles and Farm Implements.....		1,000.00
Harness.....		150.00
One New Well and Pump.....		1,000.00
Resetting Boilers.....		1,000.00
Four Horses.....		600.00
Total		<u>\$119,750.00</u>

TABLE NO. 2.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED			REMAINING		
	DEC. 1, 1890 TO			NOV. 30, 1892		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Antelope.....	6	3	9	4	3	7
Blaine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boone.....	..	2	2	2	1	3
Box Butte.....	5	2	6	5	1	6
Boyd.....	1	2	2	..	..	..
Brown.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Burt.....	5	2	7	4	1	5
Banner.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cedar.....	2	2	4	3	1	4
Cherry.....	2	2	4	1	1	2
Colfax.....	..	5	5	1	6	7
Cuming.....	7	3	10	8	4	12
Cheyenne.....	7	1	8	4	..	4
Custer.....	8	5	13	9	3	12
Dakota.....	1	3	4	..	3	3
Dawes.....	3	3	6	1	2	3
Dawson.....	5	4	9	4	3	7
Dixon.....	3	3	6	4	..	4
Dodge.....	7	7	14	5	5	10
Deuel.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Garfield.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grant.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Greeley.....	2	1	3	3	..	3
Holt.....	4	1	5	4	1	5
Howard.....	1	..	1	2	1	3
Keith.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

Keya Paha.....	2	1	3	1	1	2
Knox.....	7	3	10	7	4	11
Kimball .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loup.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Logan	1	..	1	1	0	1
Madison	2	4	6	6	4	10
Nance	1	..	1	1	1	2
Perkins	1	..	1	..	..	..
Pierce.....	2	1	3	2	..	2
Platte	7	5	12	5	2	7
Rock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheridan.....	3	3	6	1	2	3
Sioux.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stanton	3	2	5	1	2	3
Sherman	3	..	3	..	1	1
Scott's Bluff .....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Thomas	1	..	1	..	..	..
Thurston.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Valley	3	5	8	2	3	5
Washington	4	5	9	4	3	7
Wayne	1	3	4	..	1	1
Wheeler	2	..	2	1	..	1
State at Large .....	..	..	..	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	116	84	200	103	62	165

TABLE NO. 3.

NATIVE BORN.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Illinois	6	9	15
Indiana	5	7	12
Iowa	9	7	16
Kentucky	1	1	2
Michigan	2	1	3
Minnesota	2	1	3
Missouri	2	..	2
Nebraska	5	2	7
New Jersey	1	..	1
New York	7	3	10
North Carolina .....	..	2	2
Ohio	11	10	21
Pennsylvania	6	3	9
Vermont	1	..	1
Virginia	1	1	2
Wisconsin	2	2	4
Kansas .....	..	1	1
Connecticut	1	..	1
Louisiana	1	..	1
Unknown	7	4	11
	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 124

FOREIGN BORN.

Bohemia	3	3	6
Canada	5	..	5
Denmark	3	..	3
England	4	2	6
Germany	16	15	31

Ireland	4	2	6
Norway	3	2	5
Poland	1	..	1
Scotland	1	..	1
Sweden	5	3	8
Switzerland	1	3	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	46	30	76

RECAPITULATION.

Native born	70	54	124
Foreign born	46	30	76
			<hr/>
Total			200

TABLE NO. 4.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED, DEC. 1, 1890, TO NOV. 30, 1892.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Attorney.....	2	..	2
Boilermaker.....	1	..	1
Clerk.....	2	..	2
Carpenter.....	4	..	4
Dressmaker.....	..	1	1
Engineer.....	2	..	2
Farmer.....	65	..	65
Housekeeper.....	..	14	14
Housewife.....	..	56	56
Editor.....	1	..	1
Harnessmaker.....	1	..	1
Laborer.....	25	..	25
Printer.....	1	..	1
School Teacher.....	2	2	4
Shoe Maker.....	1	..	1
Servant.....	..	6	6
Physician.....	1	..	1
Stock Roiser.....	1	..	1
Tailor.....	1	..	1
Tinsmith.....	1	..	1
Vetinarian.....	1	..	1
Stone Mason.....	1	..	1
Minister.....	1	..	1
No Occupation.....	2	5	7
Totals.....	116	84	200

TABLE NO. 5.

AGES AND CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>M.</i>				<i>F.</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Under 21 years of age... ..	..	8	..	8	2	..	..	2
21 to 25	1	17	..	18	6	4	..	10
26 " 30	4	12	..	16	8	4	..	12
31 " 35	7	11	2	20	10	3	..	13
36 " 40	7	7	2	16	10	..	1	11
41 " 45	7	2	2	11	8	2	..	10
46 " 50	6	2	4	12	9	..	..	9
51 " 55	2	1	1	4	5	..	..	5
56 " 60	3	..	..	3	4	1	..	5
61 " 65	3	..	1	4	3	1	..	4
66 " 70	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
71 " 75 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 " 80 .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Unknown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	41	60	15	116	64	17	3	84

TABLE NO. 6.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF ITSANNTY IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Death of Father.....	..	1	1
Death of Child.....	1	1	3
Domestic Trouble, etc.....	2	8	10
Dysmenorrhea.....	2	..	2
Disappointed Affections.....	4	2	6
Epilepsy.....	7	5	12
Financial Difficulties.....	6	..	6
Head Injuries.....	6	..	6
Heredity.....	15	11	26
Hard Study.....	1	2	3
Indian Scare.....	..	1	1
Intemperance.....	9	..	9
Jealousy.....	2	..	2
La Grippe.....	3	3	6
Lactation.....	..	2	2
Menopause, etc.....	..	15	15
Masturbation.....	14	..	14
Puerperal Fever.....	..	12	12
Poverty and Neglect.....	2	3	5
Sunstroke.....	13	1	14
Religion.....	8	4	12
Syphilis.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	24	8	32
Total	116	84	200

TABLE NO. 7.

FORM OF DISEASES IN THOSE UNDER TREATMENT DEC. 1, 1890, TO
NOV. 30, 1892.

DISEASE.				PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dementia—						
(a) primary.....	1	1	2	10	10	20
(b) secondary.....	2	1	3	21	21	42
(c) paralytica.....	2	..	2	11	2	13
(d) senile.....	..	..	..	6	4	10
(e) with epilepsy.....	..	..	..	..	4	4
Hystero-epilepsy.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Mania—						
(a) acute.....	51	25	76	36	29	65
(b) acute recurrent.....	3	3	6	2	2	4
(c) sub acute.....	2	..	2	3	..	3
(d) chronic.....	8	13	21	34	18	52
(e) hysterical.....	1	1	1	..	2	2
(f) puerperal.....	..	4	4	..	9	9
(g) with epilepsy.....	7	4	11	10	6	16
Megalomania.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Melancholia—						
(a) acute.....	29	26	55	47	35	82
(b) chronic.....	7	6	13	20	9	29
(c) with epilepsy.....	2	..	2	7	..	7
Manic Mania.....	2	..	2	5	..	5
Not Insane.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total.....	116	84	200	218	150	368

TABLE NO. 8.

DURATION OF EISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED DEC, 1, 1890, TO NOV.
30, 1892.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under one month.....	13	1	14
From one to two months.....	12	6	18
From two to three months.....	11	8	19
From three to four months.....	10	2	12
From four to six months.....	10	18	28
From six to eight months.....	11	9	20
From eight to twelve months	15	10	25
From one to two years	26	15	41
From two to three years.....	3	7	10
From three to five years.....	1	2	3
From five to eight years.....	1	4	5
From eight to ten years .....	..	..	..
Over ten years.....	1	1	2
Over fifteen years	1	1	2
Unknown.....	1	..	1
Total.....	116	84	200

TABLE NO. 9.

SHOWING NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED DEC. 1,
1890, TO NOV. 30, 1892.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Recovered.....	44	38	82
Improved.....	9	12	21
Unimproved.....	15	5	20
Died.....	16	5	21
Home on a Visit.....	7	8	15
Transferred to Hastings.....	59	39	98
Total.....	150	107	257

TABLE NO. 10.

SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Acute Phthisis.....	2	..	2
Exhaustion.....	1	1	2
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	9	3	12
Pneumonia with Exhaustion.....	2	1	3
Pulmonary Apoplexy.....	1	..	1
Bright's Disease.....	1	..	1
Total.....	16	5	21

TABLE NO. 11.

COUNTIES.	Remaining on Record ember 1, 1890.		Transferred to Asylum at Hastings.			New Cases Admitted.			DISCHARGED.												Remaining on Record No- vember 30, 1892.		
									Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.								
Antelope	M. 7	F. 1	T. 8	M. 4	F. 4	T. 4	M. 6	F. 3	T. 9	M. 4	F. 1	T. 5	M. 1	F. 1	T. 1	M. 1	F. 1	T. 1	M. 4	F. 3	T. 7		
Banner	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blaine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poone	3	4	7	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	3
Box Butte	2	2	4	1	...	1	5	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Boyd .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burt	7	6	13	4	3	7	5	2	7	1	2	3	...	1	2	3	2	...	2	4	1	5	
Cedar	4	4	8	2	1	3	2	2	4	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	3	1	4	
Cherry	4	...	4	2	...	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Colfax	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6	7
Cuming	4	4	8	...	2	2	7	3	10	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	8	4	12
Cheyenne	3	3	6	2	1	3	7	1	8	2	...	2	...	3	3	1	...	1	1	4	...	4	
Custer	11	5	16	3	2	5	8	5	13	1	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	9	3	12	
Dakota	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Dawes	3	1	4	2	...	2	3	3	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3
Dawson	4	3	7	1	2	3	5	4	9	1	3	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	3	7	
Dixon	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	4	...	4
Deuel .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dodge	7	6	13	4	4	8	7	7	14	4	2	6	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	5	5	10
Garfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greeley	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Holt	3	4	7	...	2	2	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	5	
Howard	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Keith	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Keya Paha	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Knox	2	3	5	...	2	2	7	3	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	4	11	
Kimball	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln	3	3	6	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	
Logan	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Madison	7	4	11	3	1	4	2	4	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	4	10
Nance	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Perkins .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pierce	3	...	3	3	...	3	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Platte	5	4	9	4	3	7	7	5	12	2	3	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	2	7
Rock	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheridan	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Sioux	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Stanton	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Sherman	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scotts Bluffs	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thurston .....	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valley .....	...	1	1	...	2	2	3	5	8	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	3	5
Washington	8	4	12	2	3	5	4	5	9	4	...	4	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	4	3	7	
Wayne	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Wheeler	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1
State	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	3
Total	130	77	207	59	39	98	116	84	200	40	388	9	12	21	15	5	20	16	5	21	103	62	165

STEWARD'S REPORT.

For Norfolk Hospital for the Insane from Dec. 1, 1890, to Nov. 30, 1892.

CASH FUND

1890.		<i>Dr.</i>
Dec. 1.	Balance on hand	\$ 49.41
April 29.	Sold one bushel potatoes.	\$ 1.40
" 29.	" 440 lbs. hogs at \$5 pr. cwt	22.00
May 12.	" one grip to J. R. Nichol	4.35
" 12.	" six table spoons to J. R. Nichol	1.40
Oct. 20.	Balance of cash received for hogs. . . .	59.40
1892.		
Feb. 22.	Sold to J. R. Nichol 7 sucking calves	12.00
" 22.	" 645 lbs. old rags.	1.60
April 11.	" to J. R. Anderson 1 old buggy.	10.00
" 13.	" old iron	2.00
" 18.	Cash received in overpayment of voucher \$2,125, by warrant, \$1,756 to C. F. W. Marquard.	1.00
June 21.	Sold to Aug. Krieger 1 bull calf.	4.00
" 28.	" to Chas. Rudat 13 hogs, 3,550 lbs, at \$4.25 per cwt.	150.85
Feb. 22.	Sold to C. Tews 2 calves	3.25
Sept. 20.	" watermelons	8.15
" 22.	" to Goderich & Fritz 1 load mel- ons.	6.00
" 24.	" 48 melons	1.50
Oct. 10.	" watermelons	18.15
" 20.	" 15 hogs, 4,200 lbs., at \$4.05 per cwt.	189.00
Total.		<hr/> \$664.85

1890.		Dr.
Dec. 5.	Paid C. F. Eisley as pr. dif. in voucher \$886.....	\$ 8.61
" 5.	Paid A. Osborne.....	16.00
1891.		
Jan. 10.	Paid Carl Tews for hogs	40.42
Jan. 10.	" " " " hay	20.58
Jan. 29.	" for Telephone, Telegraph, and Postage.....	25.40
April 22.	Raid J. T. Lee for expense in securing escaped patient Frank Odle	25.00
May 5.	Paid for Postage.....	10.00
" 5.	" " two rubber scrapers.....	3.00
June 3.	" W. E. Cobb for razor strop....	2.00
" 30.	" E. W. Dunavant for 1 pair clippers.	2.50
1892.		
Feb. 4.	Paid for 60 bu. corn at 32c.....	19.20
Feb. 4.	" expenses of J. R. Nichol on business trip to Lincoln. Neb..	10.00
April 11.	Paid H. A. Pasewalk To bal on road wagon.	5.00
June 30.	Paid for expenses incurred in securing an escaped patient, James Bumann, to Bert O'Banion ...	20.00
" 30.	Paid Oliver Pratt.....	8.35
" 30.	" Mike Hughes.....	3.00
July 18.	" T. Willy for hauling coal.....	9.03
" 18.	" E. Uecker for 13 hogs.....	114.67
" 18.	" A. Koehl for 7 hogs.....	51.15
Oct. 20.	" for hauling hogs to town.....	4.00
Total		\$397.91
Balance on hand.....		<hr/> \$266.94

Account of Articles consumed and Annual Expenditures
from Dec. 1, 1890, to Dec. 1, 1891.

Flour	\$ 2,191.43
Meats	4,337.37
Sugar	746.86
Tea	93.19
Syrup	208.53
Potatoes.....	172.58
Butter.....	2,843.66
Coffee	339.60
Eggs.....	355.26
Meal	34.50
Salt	37.45
Vinegar	28.32
Small Groceries.....	3,471.22
Yeast.....	47.00
Oysters.....	51.75
Milk	327.52
Drugs and Medicines.....	497.03
Tobacco	255.55
Dry Goods	2,177.53
Clothing	1,934.69
Carpets and Curtains	311.53
Boots and Shoes	311.50
Hardware and Tinware.....	513.69
Furniture and Crockery ware.....	656.03
Seeds.....	61.70
Hay, Grain, and Feed.....	1,536.09
Lumber	610.85
Stationery and Books	299.90
Points and Oils	517.39
Fuel	7,477.53

Pay Roll and Wages	\$16,422.54
Fire Protection	1,743.44
Ice	326.95
Telephone, Postage, Freight, and Express	335.47
Castings and Pipe	967.87
Music and Amusements	429.05
Expense Returning Patients	538.19
Repairs and Improvements	2,625.06
Incidentals.	200.55
Miscellaneous	695.76
Superintendent's Salary	2,500.00
Physician's Salary	1,500.00
Total	\$60,742.15

Account of Articles Consumed and Annual Expenditures
from Dec. 1, 1891, to Dec. 1, 1892.

Flour	\$1,209.75
Sugar	668.17
Tea	89.03
Meats	3,197.75
Syrup	121.48
Potatoes	166.32
Butter	3,133.72
Coffee	434.94
Eggs	572.70
Meal	17.30
Groceries	2,757.35
Dry Goods	1,475.34
Yeast	60.79
Salt	24.25
Vinegar	29.28
Oysters	62.42

Drugs and Medicines	\$ 497.40
Milk	62.42
Tobacco	233.50
Boots and Shoes	488.81
Repairs and improvements	889.66
Telegraph, telephone, freight, and express	400.53
Clothing	1,148.78
Carpets and curtains	214.78
Fuel	7,699.17
Hay, grain, and feed	692.98
Lard	93.80
Ice	124.13
Hardware and tinware	241.07
Seeds	112.90
Lumber	164.64
Stationery and books	277.10
Paints and oils	336.87
Bedding	164.40
Trees and planting	235.50
Casting, pipes, and iron	97.07
Expense returning patients	226.86
Music and amusements	498.10
Miscellaneous	82.77
Incidentals	240.51
Pay roll and wages	16,776.59
Superintendent's salary	2,500.00
Physician's salary	1,500.00
Total	<hr/> \$ 54,393.39

Total Expenditures for the Norfolk Hospital for the Insane,
from April 1, 1891, to November 30, 1892.

Total appropriations	\$113,000.00
Expenditures for Board and clothing.	\$ 32,280.41
“ “ Fuel and lights....	12,548.25
“ “ Employes' wages...	27,776.11
“ “ Drugs, instruments and apparatus.....	812.73
“ “ Books, pictures, and stationery.....	491.90
“ “ Furniture and bed- ding	958.18
“ “ Carpets and curtains	314.36
“ “ Music and amuse- ments	716.95
“ “ Improvements and repairs	928.27
“ “ Paints and oils.....	682.53
“ “ Telegraph, telephone and postage	590.67
“ “ Expense returning patients	660.77
“ “ Incidentals.....	412.77
“ “ Vehicles and farm implements.....	200.00
“ “ Ten cows	296.29
“ “ Ice	117.46
“ “ Store and root house	1,499.73
“ “ Fire protection.....	1,950.59
“ “ Cistern and pipes...	1,999.36
“ “ Trees and planting..	332.26
“ “ Hot water heater...	1,168.14

Expenditures for Superintendent's sal-

ary	3,750.00
“ “ Physician's salary..	2,250.00
Balance unexpected December 1, 1892.	20,251.27

Total	\$113,000.00	\$113,000.00
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FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1891.

Potatoes, bushels	450
Turnips, bushels	50
Carrots, bushels	35
Tomatoes, bushels	100
Parsnips, bushels	40
Beets, bushels	60
Corn, sweet, bushels	200
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	45
Onions, bushels	125
Cabbage, heads	600
Squashes	200
Celery, bunches	100
Hay, prairie, tons	10

FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1892.

Carrots, bushels	25
Potatoes, bushels	500
Turnips, bushels	50
Tomatoes, bushels	100
Parsnips, bushels	50
Beets, bushels	75
Corn, sweet, bushels	250
Onions, bushels	100
Cabbage, heads	3,000
Squashes, Hubbard	500

Celery, bunches	1,000
Cucumbers, bushels	100
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	50
Lettuce, bunches	2,000
Beans, string, bushels	25
Beans, shelled, bushels	50
Squashes, summer	1,000
Melons, water	5,000
Radishes, winter, bushels	75
Peppers, Mango, bushels	5
Peppers, red, bushels	2
Oyster plants	1,000
Pie plant, bushels	50
Pumpkins	1,000
Hay, prairie, tons	35

STEWARD'S INVOICE.

Aprons, muslin	71
Aprons, ticking	18
Bibles	13
Beadsteads, double	33
Beadsteads, single	216
Book cases	6
Blankets, wool, white	91
Blankets, gray	399
Brushes, blacking	21
Brushes, hair	25
Brushes, feather	22
Brushes, scrub	84
Brushes, counter	31
Brushes, shaving	11
Brushes, wall	8

Bed spreads.....	304
Brooms	103
Brooms, whisk	28
Carpet, Brussels, yards	620
Carpets, ingrain, yards.....	813
Carpet sweepers	4
Carpet stretchers.....	1
Clocks	10
Chairs, arm	20
Chairs, barber	9
Chairs, willow	1
Chairs, upholstered.....	18
Chairs, dining	254
Chairs, cane.....	353
Chairs, rocking	101
Chambers, earthen.....	55
Chambers, fibre	181
Combs.....	63
Comfortables, double	69
Comfortables, single	116
Commodos	34
Cups, tin.....	14
Cups, shaving	11
Dressers	34
Ewers and Basins	35
Graduate medicine glasses	10
Mattresses, double, hair	18
Mattresses, single, hair	10
Mattresses, single, felt.....	213
Mirrors.....	18
Mops	85
Organs	2
Pianos.....	2

Pails	112
Pans, dust	42
Pillows, felt	327
Pillows, feather	76
Pillow cases	702
Pots, flower	198
Razors	14
Razor strops	8
Razor hones	3
Sewing machines	4
Sheets, double	135
Sheets, single	829
Settees	56
Sofas	17
Shears, barber	10
Scissors	21
Slop jars	33
Slop pails	11
Straw ticks	34
Tables, dining	46
Tables, centre	37
Tables, side	12
Table cloths	130
Towels, roller	217
Towels, bath	472
Towels, tea	140
Napkins	209
Checker boards	4
Cards, playing	5
Dominoes, sets	6
Window curtains	247
Wash stands	3
Writing desks	5

Refrigerators	4
Knives, silver plated, dozen	13
Knives, steel, dozen	10
Forks, silver plated, dozen	13
Forks, steel, dozen	10
Spoons, silver plated, table	21
Spoons, silver plated, tea, dozen	19
Silver sugar bowls	1
Silver cream pitchers	1
Silver soup ladles	1
Silver sugar spoons	3
Silver pickle forks	1
Silver butter knives	3
Dinner bells	8
Silver table bells	1
Plates, dinner	523
Plates, pie	78
Soup tureens	2
Oyster bowls	262
Deep dishes	63
Butter dishes	64
Pickle dishes	22
Casserles	75
Cups, coffee	104
Cups, tea	236
Saucers	422
Creamers	24
Sugar bowls	40
Salts	45
Peppers	50
Syrup jugs	48
Bakers	6
Platters, 14-inch	10

Platters, 10-inch	40
Gravy dishes	5
Spoon holders	25
Thermometers	12
Pitchers, 4-quart	27
Pitchers, 2-quart	30
Tumblers.....	57
Lanterns	11
Sad irons	47
Egg cups	12
Celery dishes.....	10
Mustard cups.....	28
Carving sets.....	4
Trays, large.....	3
Trays, small	2
Pictures	41
Rubber sheets	26
Pillow shams	58
Bed pans.....	2
Feeding cups	4
Dish pans.....	8
Cake stands	5
Castors	21
Table oil cloths	9
Spittoons	21
Bread knives.....	8
Sausage cutters	1
Grindstons	1
Cooking ranges and fixtures.....	2
Chest carpenter tools, set	1
Plumbing tools, set	1
Side boards	1
Pictures	6
Vegetable cutters.....	1

MATRON'S REPORT.

Goods manufactured in Sewing Room.

Single sheets	556
Double sheets	297
Pillow cases	564
Pillow ticks	97
Straw ticks	42
Single comforts	39
Double comforts	4
Ladies' waists	76
Calico dresses	93
Gingham dresses	228
Shirting dresses	133
Worsted dresses	45
Muslin aprons	103
Ticking aprons	39
Ladies' pants	170
Mens' drawers	278
Mens' undershirts	204
Mens' shirts	448
Ladies' chemises	117
Cotton flannel skirts	92
Red flannel skirts	2
Shirting skirts	101
Muslin skirts	3
Tea towels	78
Hand towels	681
Roller towels	158
Table cloths	166
Sun bonnets	27
Iron holders	90
Napkins	226

Shelf covers	34
Bed spreads	52
Night robes	3
Shrouds	1
Clothes bags	19
Window curtains	209

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN

OF THE

NEBRASKA

State Penitentiary

WITH THE

REPORTS OF THE OTHER OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

OFFICERS OF PRISON.

J. P. MALLON.....	Warden
G. H. PEEBLES.....	Physician
REV. P. W. HOWE.....	Chaplain

KEEPERS AND GUARDS.

H. WAGNER.....	Principal Keeper
G. C. MORGAN	Day Turnkey
M. CHRISTOPHER.....	Night Turnkey
L. TEAL.....	Day Keeper in Cell House
R. B. SIMPSON.....	Night Keeper in Cell House
J. CARLE.....	Night Watch
R. POWERS.....	Night Watch
DAN. KEARNEY.....	Keeper in Kitchen
THOS. SLATTERY	Keeper in Harness Shop
J. TEAL.....	Keeper in Cooper Shop A
J. McCROSSON.....	Keeper in Cooper Shop B
T. E. SLATTERY.....	Keeper in Cooper Shop C
W. P. DAVIS.....	Keeper in Wood Shop
E. M. KURTZ.....	Keeper in Foundry
J. W. JEZKINS.....	Keeper of East Gate
P. WARD.....	Yard Guard
W. COSTELLO.....	Yard Guard
B. F. MOORE.....	Chapel Guard
L. GARDINER.....	Wall Guard
R. H. McCROSSON.....	Wall Guard
H. E. OTTO	Wall Guard
CON. MURPHY.....	Wall Guard
WM. DEHAAS.....	Wall Guard
BEN PRICE	Usher
WM. MONTGOMERY.....	Stone Shop
M. MALONEY	Broom Shop
P. BUCKLEY.....	Stable Guard
U. D. STONE	Hospital Steward

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE.

NEBRASKA STATE PENITENTIARY.

LANCASTER, NEBRASKA, NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

To the Honorable Board of Public Lands and Buildings:

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

GENTLEMAN: I have the honor to submit herewith, my first biennial report of this prison with reports of Physician, and Chaplain appended, for the two years ending November 30, 1892, embracing statistical tables covering the period from the establishment of the Penitentiary, February, 1869, as compiled from the records of this office.

HOSPITAL.

The accommodations in the Hospital have been vastly improved by the introduction of steam and water pipes, also a bath tub, at the suggestion of Dr. G. H. Peebles, which is a decided acquisition. Notwithstanding these improvements, the Hospital building is still small, for the general health and comfort of the inmates; therefore would respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked, to defray the expense of an addition to the present building.

INSANE.

I desire to call your attention to the fact, that there are now confined here two men, who should be in an asylum under proper treatment; as the qualifications of the officers of this institution are not adapted to caring for insane convicts.

“PAROLE SYSTEM,” AND STATE AGENT.

The food and care which the convicts receive, while in this Prison, will, I do not doubt, compare favorably with that of any similar institution in the United States; but some provision should be made for their future, when discharged, and would recommend the introduction of the “Parole System,” and the appointment of a State Agent. As this system is working successsfully in the State of Minnesota, I see no reason why the same result could not be obtained in Nebraska.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following tables will show the surplus remaining from the respective appropriations, April 1, 1891.

MAINTAINING PRISONERS.

By appropriations in total.....	\$ 121,910.00	
To vouchers, from April, 1891, to		
November, 1892, inclusive.....	85,860.40	
Balance.....	:	\$ 36,049.60

REPAIRS, AND ELECTRIC BELL SYSTEM.

By appropriation.....	\$ 30.00	
To voucher.....	2.25	
Balance.....		\$ 27.75

TELEPHONIC AND SPEAKING TUBE LINES.

By appropriation.....	\$ 40.00	
To voucher.....	15.00	
Balance.....		\$ 25.00

TELEPHONE, WARDEN'S OFFICE.

By appropriation.....	\$	168.00	
To voucher.....		147.00	
Balance.....	\$		21.00

DELIVERING PRISONERS ON COURT ORDERS.

By appropriation.....	\$	300.00	
To voucher.....		305.50	
Deficit.....	\$		5.50

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

By appropriation.....	\$	250.00	
To voucher.....		186.30	
Balance.....	\$		63.70

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

By appropriation.....	\$	250.00	
To voucher.....		240.55	
Balance.....	\$		9.45

PHOTOGRAPHING CONVICTS.

By appropriation.....	\$	400.00	
To voucher.....		308.00	
Balance.....	\$		92.00
To surplus.....	\$	36,283.00	
Totals.....	\$	36,288.50	\$ 36,288.50

I respectfully recommend that the following amounts be appropriated for the maintenance of the Penitentiary, for the two years commencing April 1, 1893, and ending March 31, 1895.

For payment of Lessees, for the maintenance of prisoners, in accordance with an Act, approved February 26, 1879, an Act approved March 2, 1887, as follows:

350—From April 1, 1893, to March 31, 1894, at 40	
cents each per diem.....	\$ 51,100.00
380—From April 1, 1894, to March 31, 1895, at 40	
cents each per diem.....	55,480.00 .
Photographing convicts	400.00
Delivering Prisoners on court orders, writs, etc.....	400.00
Total	<hr/> \$107,380.00

Yours respectfully,

J. P. MALLON,

Warden.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of prisoners received into, and discharged (and how), from the penitentiary in each year from its establishment, February 22, 1869, to and including November 30, 1892.

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1892.	Received.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Committed	Escaped.	Recaptured.	Discharged on Habeas Corpus.	Sent'ce Reduced by Sup. Court.	Remanded for New Trial.	Suicided.	Killed	Died Nat'l Death	No. Prison'rs Nov. 30, Each Year.
1869	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
1870	29	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
1871	24	1	16	3	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
1872	26	2	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
1873	22	11	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
1874	29	11	4	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	54
1875	45	22	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	72
1876	46	35	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	78
1877	70	30	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	117
1878	63	46	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	132
1879	92	40	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	184
1880	79	59	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	196
1881	74	69	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	197
1882	76	62	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
1883	71	72	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	209
1884	107	52	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	259
1885	137	67	3	..	6	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	318
1886	178	117	2	..	3	4	..	..	6	..	..	5	328
1887	163	133	6	8	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	4	334
1888	153	133	2	6	3	2	1	..	1	1	..	4	338
1889	200	138	5	8	..	2	..	1	8	..	1	..	379
1890	194	158	8	14	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	387
1891	179	174	9	15	2	2	..	1	5	..	..	2	364
1892	167	171	8	23	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	1	316

SCHEDULE A.

Showing prisoners confined, etc., in Penitentiary from its establishment, February 22, 1869, to November 30, 1890.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Counties where convicted, and number from each,
viz:

Adams.....	24
Antelope.....	2
Box Butte.....	2
Brown.....	12
Burt.....	16
Buffalo.....	53
Butler.....	25
Boone.....	4
Blaine.....	1
Cheyenne.....	39
Cass.....	77
Colfax.....	14
Cedar.....	9
Clay.....	29
Cumming.....	15
Custer.....	20
Cherry.....	15
Chase.....	1
Douglas.....	419
Dawson.....	13
Dodge.....	46
Dixon.....	16
Dakota.....	16
Dawes.....	9

Dundy	12
Fillmore	11
Franklin	13
Frontier	4
Furnas	5
Gage	63
Greeley	3
Gosper	1
Hall	45
Howard	10
Hamilton	29
Harlan	8
Holt	9
Hitchcock	4
Jefferson	22
Johnson	20
Hearney	13
Keith	14
Knox	2
Keya Paha	1
Logan	3
Lincoln	50
Lancaster	171
Madison	15
Merrick	14
Nemaha	24
Nuckolls	8
Nance	1
Otoe	78
Phelps	2
Pawnee	16
Platte	19
Perkins	1

Polk	5
Pierce	3
Richardson	56
Red Willow	9
Rock	2
Sheridan	5
Sherman	6
Seward	24
Sarpy	28
Saunders	22
Saline	34
Stanton	3
Scott's Bluffs	1
Thayer	13
Valley	3
Washington	30
Wayne	6
Webster	7
Wheeler	6
York	25
Total	<hr/> 1,856

TABLE NO 2.

Different Crimes and Number of each against Property, viz:

Arson	21
Arson, attempt at	1
Burglary	310
Burglary and Larceny	18
Bribery	1
Burglary and Murder	1
Burning hay	1

Counterfeiting.....	2
Concealing Horse Thief.....	1
Cattle Stealing.....	4
Destroying timber.....	1
Embezzlement.....	24
False Personsation.....	1
Forgery.....	155
Fraud.....	1
Grand Larceny.....	389
Grand Larceny, accessory to.....	1
Horse Stealing.....	236
Highway Robbery.....	6
Having burglar tools in possession.....	3
Hog Stealing.....	2
Illegal Voting.....	3
Killing a Mare.....	1
Larceny.....	80
Larceny from person.....	8
Obtaining Money under false pretenses.....	30
Obtaining Property under false pretenses.....	2
Obstructing Railroad.....	7
Perjury.....	3
Playing three card monte.....	2
Prize Fighting.....	1
Robbery.....	73
Receiving stolen goods.....	16
Removing mortgaged property.....	9
Selling mortgaged property.....	23
Swindling.....	1
Train wrecking.....	1
Train robbery.....	2
Uttering false instrument.....	16
Vagrancy.....	1

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON.

Abortion.....	1
Assault, to murder.....	52
Assault, to rape.....	33
Assault, to rob.....	10
Assault, to commit felony.....	3
Assault, to wound.....	11
Assisting to rape.....	1
Administering poison.....	2
Assault.....	1
Bigamy.....	12
Cutting and stabbing to kill.....	5
Fornication.....	1
Incest.....	3
Manslaughter.....	64
Murder.....	63
Murder, second degree.....	30
Malicious shooting.....	5
Mayhem.....	1
Rape.....	33
Sodomy.....	5
Stabbing and cutting.....	20
Shooting to kill.....	32
Shooting to wound.....	7
Seduction.....	1
Using child for prostitution.....	5
Total.....	<hr/> 1,856

TABLE NO. 3.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.

One day.....	2
Thirty days.....	2
Four months	2
Six months.....	6
Eight months.....	2
Nine months.....	1
Eleven months.....	1
One year	439
One year, one month.....	1
One year, two months.....	6
One year, three months.....	23
One year, four months	4
One year, five months.....	1
One year, six months.....	134
One year, eight months	24
One year, ten months	2
Two years.....	293
Two years, six months	38
Two years, eleven months.....	1
Three years	331
Three years, six months.....	5
Three years, nine months.....	1
Four years	113
Four years, six months.....	2
Five years	135
Five years, six months	1
Six years	50
Seven years	39
Eight years.....	20
Nine years	7

Ten years	66
Eleven years	2
Twelve years	9
Thirteen years	4
Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	16
Twenty years	13
Twenty-one years	1
Twenty-four years	1
Twenty-five years	4
Thirty years	2
Forty-nine years	1
Life	50
Total	<hr/> 1,856

TABLE NO. 4.

OCCUPATION BEFORE CONVICTION.

Agent	5
Agent, insurance	8
Agent, railroad	1
Artist	1
Actor	4
Auctioneer	1
Architect	2
Attorney, at law	4
Barber	40
Brick maker	7
Boiler maker	3
Bookkeeper	22
Brakeman	4
Blacksmith	24
Brewer	2

Box maker.....	1
Book binder.....	2
Bar tender.....	10
Broom and brush maker.....	4
Bus driver.....	7
Baker.....	12
Boot black.....	3
Butcher.....	20
Brick layer.....	21
Basket maker.....	1
Cooper.....	10
Carpenter.....	70
Cook.....	44
Contractor.....	1
Collar maker.....	2
Clerk.....	43
Cattle dealer.....	4
Cordage maker.....	1
Candy maker.....	1
Cabinet maker.....	3
Carriage trimmer.....	1
Cotton spinner.....	1
Chemist.....	1
Carriage maker.....	1
Cheese maker.....	2
Civil engineer.....	3
Cigar maker.....	11
Detective.....	2
Dress maker.....	3
Dentist.....	2
Druggist.....	3
Draughtsman.....	2
Engineer.....	19

Farmer	47 4
Fireman	8
Foundry man	5
Florist	1
Finisher, furniture	4
Gardener	4
Gas fitter	12
Gambler	1
House keeper	15
Harness maker	21
Herder	44
Hostler	32
Horseman	10
Hatter	1
Hotel keeper	2
Iron puddler	1
Jeweler	4
Keeper, junk shop	1
Laborer	298
Laundry man	1
Line man	1
Livery man	3
Lather	2
Lithographer	1
Locksmith	2
Musician	4
Merchant	11
Machinist	12
Moulder	15
Miner	3
Minister	3
Marshall, City	1
Millwright	1

Mason	12
Mechanic	5
Miller	4
None	59
Night watchman	1
Nail maker	1
Operator	11
Printer	22
Photographer	1
Physician	5
Politician	1
Porter	4
Painter	61
Plasterer	8
Peddler	2
Police, chief	2
Paper maker	2
Paper hanger	4
Potter	1
Railroader	29
Spinner	1
Sail maker	1
Stenographer	2
Saloon keeper	2
Shoe maker	25
Sporting girl	2
Stone cutter	22
Sailor	8
Safe maker	2
Servant	2
Soldier	5
Salesman	6
Speculator	2

Saddle maker	1
Tobacconist	1
Teamster	35
Thief	1
Tinner	6
Tailor	15
Teacher	11
Veterinary surgeon	2
Well digger	1
Waiter	27
Wood turner	2
Weaver	2
Wheel wright	2
Total	<hr/> 1,856

TABLE NO. 5.

AGE AT TIME OF CONVICTION.

Fourteen years	2
Fifteen years	14
Sixteen years	17
Seventeen years	54
Eighteen years	81
Nineteen years	80
Twenty years	87
Twenty-one years	113
Twenty-two years	120
Twenty-three years	104
Twenty-four years	130
Twenty-five years	96
Twenty-six years	110
Twenty-seven years	89
Twenty-eight years	83

Twenty-nine years.....	66
Thirty years.....	60
Thirty-one years.....	40
Thirty-two years.....	65
Thirty-three years.....	46
Thirty-four years.....	29
Thirty-five years.....	28
Thirty-six years.....	31
Thirty-seven years.....	33
Thirty-eight years.....	33
Thirty-nine years.....	27
Forty years.....	33
Forty-one years.....	16
Forty-two years.....	18
Forty-three years.....	17
Forty-four years.....	18
Forty-five years.....	14
Forty-six years.....	5
Forty-seven years.....	9
Forty-eight years.....	11
Forty-nine years.....	12
Fifty years.....	10
Fifty-one years.....	5
Fifty-two years.....	6
Fifty-three years.....	6
Fifty-four years.....	10
Fifty-five years.....	7
Fifty-six years.....	5
Fifty-seven years.....	1
Fifty-eight years.....	3
Fifty-nine years.....	1
Sixty-one years.....	1
Sixty-two years.....	2

Sixty-five years.....	3
Sixty-six years.....	2
Sixty-seven years.....	1
Seventy-two years.....	2
Total.....	1,856

TABLE NO. 6.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF CONVICTS.

Alabama	7
Arkansas.....	4
Connecticut	16
California.....	11
Colorado	1
Dakota	3
Delaware	2
District of Columbia.....	2
Florida	3
Georgia.....	3
Indiana.....	79
Illinois	168
Iowa	165
Indian Territory	3
Kentucky.....	44
Kansas	12
Louisiana	5
Missouri	107
Mississippi.....	11
Maryland	23
Massachnsetts	41
Maine	8
Michigan	44
Minnesota.....	14

STATE PENITENTIARY.

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New York.....	184
New Hampshire.....	3
Neb. ska.....	40
New Jersey.....	17
Nevada.....	1
North Carolina.....	10
Oregon.....	2
Ohio.....	147
Pennsylvania.....	122
Rhode Island.....	1
South Calolina.....	2
Tennessee.....	18
Texas.....	16
Utah.....	1
Unknown.....	31
Vermont.....	11
Virginia.....	29
West Virginia.....	7
Wisconsin.....	48
Wishington.....	2

FOREIGNERS.

Australia.....	1
Austria.....	6
Bavaria.....	2
Bohemia.....	8
Brazil.....	1
Canada.....	43
Denmark.....	9
East India.....	1
England.....	42
France.....	10
Germany.....	94

Hungary	3
Ireland	83
Italy	2
Mexico	2
Nova Scotia	1
New brunswick	2
Norway	4
Ocean Born	4
Prussia	9
Poland	5
Russia	2
Saxony	1
Switzerland	11
Scotland	15
Sweden	25
Wales	2
Total	<hr/> 1,856

TABLE NO 7.

SOCIAL RELATIONS AT CONVICTIONS.

Number of Convicts, single	1,254
Number of Convicts, married	602
Total	<hr/> 1,856
Number of Convicts haing father only	244
Number of Convicts having mother only	351
Number of Convicts having both	684
Number of Convicts having neither	577
Total	<hr/> 1,856

TABLE NO. 8.

HABITS.

Temperate	836
Intemperate	716
Moderate	304
Total	<u>1,856</u>

TABLE NO. 9.

EDUCATION.

Number who can read and write	1,343
Number who can read only	354
Number who can neither read nor write	159
Total	<u>1,856</u>

TABLE NO. 10.

1869 to 1890.

Number who acknowledged their guilt	742
Number who claimed they were not guilty	<u>1,114</u>
Total	1,856

TABLE NO. 11.

RELIGION.

Adventist	3
Baptist	72
Bohemian	1

Catholic	362
Covenanters	1
Christian	37
Congregationalist	7
Dunkard	3
Episcopal	45
German Reformed	4
Hebrew	7
Lutheran	100
Methodist	217
Moravian	1
Mormon	1
Norwegian	162
Presbyterian	55
Quaker	3
Salvationist	1
United Brethren	14
Unitarian	4
Universalist	10
Not given	746
Total	<hr/> 1,856

TABLE NO. 12.

1869 to 1890.

Number of colored convicts	95
Number of Indians	12
Number of females	24
Number of white convicts	1,725
Total	<hr/> 1,856

TABLE NO. 13.

DISPOSITION OF CONVICTS.

Convicts received to Nov. 30, 1890, inclusive.....		1,856
Discharged on good time.....	1,180	
Discharged on full time.....	39	
Discharged on Supreme Court order.....	6	
Discharged on habeas corpus.....	1	
Discharged on pardon.....	90	
Discharged on commutation.....	68	
Sentence reduced by Supreme Court.....	2	
Died natural deaths.....	28	
Killed.....	2	
Committed suicide.....	3	
Remanded for new trial.....	35	
Remanded for new trial and re-convicted... 1		
Escaped.....	34	
Recaptured.....	18	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34 19 15	
Convicts in penitentiary, Dec. 1, 1890.....	387	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	1,856	1,856

SCHEDULE B.

Showing prisoners confined, etc.' from Dec. 1, 1890, to Nov. 30, 1891.

TABLE NO. 1.

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED AND NUMBER.

Adams.....	1
Burt.....	3
Buffalo.....	7

Butler.....	5
Boone.....	1
Cheyenne.....	1
Cass.....	3
Colfax.....	1
Custer.....	1
Douglas.....	41
Dawson.....	4
Dodge.....	9
Dakota.....	3
Dawes.....	4
Fillmore.....	1
Frontier.....	1
Gosper.....	1
Gage.....	9
Hall.....	6
Holt.....	2
Jefferson.....	2
Johnson.....	1
Knox.....	1
Leya Paha.....	1
Lancaster.....	18
Madison.....	1
Nemaha.....	5
Nuckolls.....	4
Otoe.....	6
Phelps.....	3
Pawnee.....	1
Pierce.....	1
Platte.....	2
Richardson.....	2
Red Willow.....	2
Sheridan.....	2

Seward	6
Sarpy	1
Saunders	5
Saline	3
Thayer	2
Washington	4
York	2
Total	179

TABLE NO. 2.

Different crimes and number of each against property.

Burglary	56
Burglary and larceny	9
Embezzlement	1
Forgery	20
Grand larceny	41
Horse stealing	9
Larceny from person	3
Larceny as bailee	2
Obtaining money under false pretense	2
Perjury	4
Robbery	5
Removing mortgage property	1
Uttering forged instrument	1
Crimes against person	0
Assault to murder	7
Assault to wound	5
Assault	3
Aiding to rape	1
Crime against nature	1
Murder	2
Manslaughter	2
Rape	2
Total	179

*Average sentence, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

TABLE NO. 3.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.

One year.....	62
One year, one month.....	2
One year, three months.....	4
One year, four months.....	1
One year, six months.....	22
One year, eight months.....	1
One year, nine months.....	1
Two years.....	30
Two years, six months.....	5
Three years.....	23
Three years, six months.....	1
Four years.....	9
Five years.....	9
Six years.....	1
Seven years.....	1
Eight years.....	1
Ten years.....	2
Fifteen years.....	1
Twenty years.....	2
Life.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	179

TABLE NO. 4.

AGE AT TIME OF SENTENCE.

Sixteen.....	2
Seventeen.....	5
Eighteen.....	6
Nineteen.....	9
Twenty.....	12

Twenty-one	15
Twenty-two	9
Twenty-three	11
Twenty-four	9
Twenty-five	7
Twenty-six	11
Twenty-seven	8
Twenty-eight	6
Twenty-nine	9
Thirty	8
Thirty-one	1
Thirty-two	8
Thirty-three	6
Thirty-four	3
Thirty-five	2
Thirty-six	5
Thirty-seven	4
Thirty-eight	5
Thirty-nine	4
Forty	1
Forty-one	3
Forty-two	3
Forty-three	2
Forty-five	1
Forty-seven	1
Forty-eight	1
Forty-nine	1
Seventy-one	1
Total	179

*Average age, $27\frac{1}{2}$ years.

TABLE NO. 5.

OCCUPATION BEFORE CONVICTION.

Blacksmith	1
Bookkeeper	7
Baker	3
Barber	5
Bartender	2
Butcher	5
Bricklayer	2
Boiler maker	1
Cooper	2
Cigar maker	2
Carpenter	7
Cook	4
Clerk	5
Conductor	1
Dentist	1
Engineer	2
File maker	1
Farmer	31
Fireman	4
Horseman	2
Harness maker	7
Herder	1
Housekeeper	2
Hostler	2
Jeweler	1
Livery man	1
Laborer	24
Lithographer	1
Machinist	3
Moulder	5

Miller	1
Painter	3
Plasterer	1
Printer	4
Plumber	2
Porter	1
Railroader	5
Salesman	4
Saddle tree maker	1
Sail maker	1
Stone cutter	2
Silver plater	1
Sporting girl	2
Teamster	4
Tinner	1
Teacher	1
Waiter	8
Wood worker	2
Total	179

TABLE NO. 6.

PLACE OF BIRTH OF CONVICTS.

Arkansas	1
Connecticut	2
California	2
Colorado	1
Georgia	1
Indiana	13
Illinois	20
Iowa	14
Kansas	3

Kentucky.	3
Louisiana.	2
Missouri.	15
Maryland.	1
Massachusetts.	5
Michigan.	7
Minnesota.	3
New York.	17
Nebraska.	7
New Jersey.	1
Ohio.	8
Pennsylvania.	14
South Carolina.	1
Vermont.	1
Virginia.	2
Wisconsin.	8

FOREIGNERS.

Canada.	4
Denmark.	5
England.	6
Germany.	9
Ireland.	2
Ocean born.	1
Sweden.	1
Total.	<hr/> 179

TABLE NO. 7.

SOCIAL RELATIONS AT CONVICTION.

Number, single.	124
Number, married.	55
Total.	<hr/> 179

Number having father only.....	29
Number having mother only.....	33
Number having both.....	74
Number having neither.....	42
Total.....	178
Number of colored convicts.....	12
Number of Indians.....	1
Number of females.....	4

TABLE NO. 8.

HABITS.

Temperate.....	57
Intemperate.....	90
Moderate.....	32
Total.....	179

TABLE NO. 9.

EDUCATION.

Number, read and write.....	153
Number, read only.....	8
Number, neither read nor write.....	18
Total.....	179

TABLE NO. 10.

Number who acknowledged their guilt.....	113
Number who claim they were not guilty.....	66
Total.....	179

TABLE NO. 11.

RELIGION.

Baptist.....	5
Catholic.....	37
Christian.....	1
Congregationalist	3
Episcopal.....	6
Hebrew.....	1
Lutheran.....	13
Methodist.....	21
None.....	88
Presbyterian.....	4
Total.....	<hr/> 179

TABLE NO. 12.

DISPOSITION OF CONVICTS.

Convicts in Penitentiary Dec. 1, 1890.....	387
Received from Dec. 1, 1890, to Nov. 30, 1891.....	179
Discharged on good time.....	174
Remanded for new trial.....	5
Discharged on Commutation.....	15
Pardoned.....	9
Sentence reduced by District Court.....	1
Died.....	2
Escaped.....	2
Recaptured.....	2
Convicts in Penitentiary Nov. 30, 1891.....	360
Total.....	<hr/> 568
	<hr/> 568

SCHEDULE C.

Showing prisoners confined, etc., from Dec. 1, 1891, to
Nov. 30, 1892.

TABLE NO. 1.

COUNTIES WHERE CONNICTED AND NUMBER.

Adams	2
Burt.....	1
Buffalo.....	3
Butler.....	2
Cheyenne.....	2
Cherry.....	1
Cass.....	3
Colfax.....	1
Douglas.....	48
Dawson.....	2
Dodge.....	1
Dixon.....	2
Dakota.....	2
Dawes.....	3
Gage.....	3
Garfield.....	1
Hall.....	9
Hayes.....	1
Howard.....	2
Hamilton.....	1
Holt.....	2
Johnson.....	2
Kearney.....	4
Knox.....	2
Keya Paha.....	4
Lancaster.....	21

Madison.....	4
Merrick.....	1
Nemaha.....	5
Otoe.....	11
Pierce.....	1
Platte.....	3
Richardson.....	2
Sheridan.....	2
Sherman.....	1
Seward.....	1
Sarpy.....	3
Saline.....	2
Stanton.....	2
Thomas.....	1
Thayer.....	1
Washington.....	1
York.....	1
Total.....	167

TABLE NO. 2.

Different crimes, and number of each against property:

Arson :.....	4
Burglary.....	39
Burglary and larceny.....	4
Embezzlement.....	1
Do and larceny.....	2
Forgery.....	19
Grand larceny.....	31
Horse stealing.....	11
Larceny from person.....	9
Larceny as bailee.....	1

Obtaining money under false pretences.....	3
Robbery.....	8
Receiving stolen goods.....	2

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON.

Assault to murder.....	4
Assault to rape.....	1
Assault to rob.....	1
Assault to wound.....	4
Bigamy.....	3
Inducing illicit intercourse.....	1
Libel, criminal.....	1
Murder, second degree.....	1
Manslaughter.....	3
Procuring.....	1
Rape.....	4
Shooting to kill.....	4
Seduction.....	1
Stabbing.....	1
Stealing a mare.....	2
Shooting to wound.....	1
Total.....	167

TABLE NO 3.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.

Two months.....	1
Six months.....	1
One year.....	50
One year, three months.....	3
One year, four months.....	2
One year, six months.....	16

One year, ten months.....	1
Two yeas.....	30
Two years, six months.....	10
Three years.....	25
Three years, six months.....	1
Four years.....	6
Five years.....	9
Six years.....	1
Seven years.....	2
Nine years.....	1
Ten years.....	3
Twelve years.....	2
Fifteen years.....	1
Life.....	1
Total.....	167

*Average Sentence, $2\frac{1}{4}$ years.

TABLE NO. 4.

AGE AT TIME OF SENTENCE.

Seventeen.....	6
Eighteen.....	7
Nineteen.....	12
Twenty.....	7
Twenty-one.....	9
Twenty-two.....	12
Twenty-three.....	7
Twenty-four.....	10
Twenty-five.....	12
Twenty-six.....	6
Twenty-seven.....	3
Twenty-eight.....	8
Twenty-nine.....	3

Thirty.....	9
Thirty-one.....	10
Thirty-two.....	6
Thirty-three.....	6
Thirty-four.....	2
Thirty-five.....	3
Thirty-six.....	1
Thirty-seven.....	4
Thirty-eight.....	2
Thirty-nine.....	4
Forty.....	1
Forty-one.....	1
Forty-two.....	2
Forty-three.....	1
Forty-four.....	2
Forty-nine.....	2
Fifty.....	1
Fifty-two.....	1
Fifty-three.....	2
Fifty-four.....	1
Fifty-five.....	2
Sixty.....	1
Sixty-one.....	1
Total.....	167

*Average Age, $28\frac{1}{2}$ Years.

TABLE NO. 5.

OCCUPATION BEFORE CONVICTION.

Agent.....	2
Actor.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1

Bookkeeper.....	8
Baker.....	1
Boilermaker.....	1
Barber.....	8
Butcher.....	3
Bricklayer.....	3
Civil engineer.....	1
Cigarmaker.....	1
Carpenter.....	2
Cook.....	3
Clerk.....	2
Collarmaker.....	2
Engineer.....	3
Editor.....	1
Fireman.....	1
Farmer.....	41
Horseman.....	2
Herder.....	1
Jeweler.....	2
Lawyer.....	1
Laborer.....	25
Moulder.....	3
Musician.....	1
No occupation.....	1
Nurseryman.....	1
Physician.....	1
Photographer.....	1
Porter.....	3
Painter.....	3
Plasterer.....	4
Papermaker.....	2
Printer.....	3
Railroader.....	3

Salesman	1
Shoemaker	1
Soldier	1
Sporting girl	5
Saloon keeper	1
Teamster	2
Tinsmith	2
Tailor	2
Upholsterer	1
Waiter	9
Total	<hr/> 167

TABLE. NO. 6.

PLACE OF BIRTH.

Alabama	1
Colorado	2
Georgia	2
Indiana	7
Illinois	23
Iowa	20
Kentucky	7
Kansas	7
Louisiana	2
Missouri	13
Massachusetts	2
Maine	1
Michigan	5
Minnesota	5
New York	9
Nebraska	6
Nevada	1
North Carolina	2

Ohio.....	11
Pennsylvania.....	7
Tennessee.....	2
Texas.....	4
West Virginia.....	2
Wisconsin.....	5

FOREIGNERS.

Bohemia.....	1
Canada.....	1
Denmark.....	1
England.....	1
Germany.....	7
Ireland.....	3
Ocean born.....	1
Poland ..	1
Saxony.....	1
Switzerland ..	1
Sweden.....	2
Total.....	167

TABLE NO. 7.

SOCIAL RELATIONS AT CONVICTION.

Number, single.....	113
Number, married.....	54
Total.....	167
Number having father only.....	27
Number having mother only.....	32
Number having both.....	72
Number having neither.....	36
Total.....	167

Number of colored convicts.....	17
Number of Indians.....	1
Number of females....	5
Number of white convicts.....	144
Total.....	167

TABLE NO. 8.

HABITS.

Temperate.....	55
Intemperate.....	81
Moderate.....	31
Total.....	167

TABLE NO. 9.

EDUCATION.

Number, read and write.....	153
Number, read only.....	5
Number, neither read nor write.....	9
Total.....	167

TABLE NO. 10.

Number who acknowledged their guilt.....	103
Number claiming innocence.....	64
Total.....	167

TABLE NO. 11.

RELIGION.

Baptist.....	1
Catholic.....	29
Christian.....	2
Episcopal.....	3
German Reformed.....	1
Lutheran.....	8
Methodist.....	21
None given.....	93
Presbyterian.....	9
Total.....	<u>167</u>

TABLE NO. 12.

DISPOSITION OF CONVICTS.

Convicts in Penitentiary Dec. 1, 1891.....	360
Received from Dec. 1, 1891, to Nov. 30, 1892, inclusive.....	167
Discharged on good time.....	171
Remanded for new trial.....	6
Discharged on Commutation.....	23
Pardoned.....	8
Died.....	1
Discharged on Habeas Corpus.....	1
Shot and killed while escaping.....	1
Convicts in Penitentiary, November 30, 1892.....	316
Total.....	<u>527</u> <u>527</u>

PHYSICIAN'S BIENNIAL REPORT.

Hon. James P. Mallon, Warden Nebraska State Penitentiary:

SIR:—In conformity with my duty as Physician of Nebraska State Penitentiary, I herewith submit to you my report of the physical condition of the inmates since assuming the duties—February 9, 1892; prior to that date, since November 30, 1890, I am unable to find any records by which to tabulate report. From February 9, 1892, to November 30, 1892 there have occurred as Medical and Surgical cases as shown by tabulated statement below:

MEDICAL.

		<i>Deaths</i>
Consumption.....	3	1
Rheumatism, acute.....	3	
Rheumatism, chronic.....	48	
Intermittent fever.....	5	
Epilepsy.....	4	
Chronic lumbago.....	3	
Hemorrhoids.....	11	
Syphilis.....	29	
Organic heart disease.....	28	
Neuralgia.....	17	
Asthma.....	7	
Malignant tumor of abdomen.....	1	
Diarrhoea, acute.....	37	
Diarrhoea, chronic.....	3	
Dysentery.....	9	
Aneurism.....	1	
Granular conjunctivitis.....	6	
PIralysis.....	1	
Hernoptysis.....	2	
Hysteria.....	1	
Anjina pectoris.....	1	

Sciatica.....	2	
Insanity.....	4	
Hernia.....	9	
Erysipelas.....	1	
Influenza.....	27	
Tonsillitis.....	13	
Gonorrhoea.....	5	
Urticaria.....	4	
Tape worm.....	2	
Bronchitis.....	12	
	<hr/>	
Total.....	299	1

SURGICAL.

Cuts and bruises.....	107	
Burns.....	32	
Fractures.....	2	
Gun-shot wound.....	1	1
Tuberculosis of sternum and ribs.....	1	
Carbuncles.....	2	
Felons.....	3	
Laparotomy for obstruction of bowels.....	1	
Herniotomy.....	1	
Hemorrhoids, operation for.....	2	
Urithrotomy, internal.....	1	
Urithrotomy, external.....	1	
Necrosis, lower jaw.....	1	
Skin grafting, for burns.....	1	
Perineal abcess.....	1	
Venesection.....	1	
Ligation of artery.....	1	
	<hr/>	
Total.....	159	2
Grand Total.....	458	

Through your efforts the hospital facilities have been very much improved by the addition of hot and cold water, bath room and steam heating appliance; but the hospital is still inadequate to the requirements of "antiseptic" methods; inasmuch as it contains but one ward; necessitating that all surgical operations be made, and the after-treatment carried out in the same room with patients affected with fever, erysipelas, or whatever may chance to be there. The addition of a surgical ward with an operating room and three or four private rooms for important cases, would obviate these difficulties. I have observed during my service here, that the sickness among the men on the lower galleries of the present cell house, has exceeded that of the two upper, very much; while stone cells must of necessity, be always damp, the result is undoubtedly caused by a more imperfect ventilation, and a greater accumulation of moisture below, would suggest that an effort be made in the construction, or selection of material for cells in the new cell house for a better sanitary condition.

To Mr. Stone, the hospital steward, I wish to express my sincere thanks for his faithful and untiring efforts in the conduct of the work; realizing that much credit is due him for good results obtained. To you and your subordinate officers I feel grateful for your earnest co-operation and assistance, and the courteous treatment I have universally received at your hands.

Respectfully,

G. H. PEEBLES,
Prison Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

NEBRASKA STATE PENITENTIARY

LANCASTER, NEBRASKA,

NOVEMBER, 30, 1892.

Hon. J. P. Mallon, Warden Nebraska State Penitentiary.

I have the honor of submitting to you my report for the biennial period ending November 30, 1892.

While I am not able to tabulate the results of my religious work during the two years past, I think I have been in some degree successful in my endeavor to inspire the prisoners with right and pure principles of life and habits of thought.

Since my last report there has been no material change in the duties of Chaplaincy. Each Sabbath, at 10 a.m., regular religious service is held in the Chapel, followed by Bible or Chautauqua classes. The fixed attention and good conduct of the prisoners give evidence of the interest felt.

Each holiday is looked forward to by the prisoner as an oasis in prison life. On such occasions an entertainment by home talent is given in the Chapel; yet all our entertainments are marred for want of an appropriate Chapel. In my last report I stated the necessity of increased Chapel accommodations, and what was at that time needed, is at the present juncture an absolute necessity.

I respectfully, yet earnestly, renew this appeal, as we, in the proper sense, have never had a Chapel; only a large room, originally intended for a dining room, difficult of access, and considered unsafe.

I feel that the Legislature will not fail to provide liberal things in this direction; for with an increasing number of men, there is an increasing demand for more Chapel room.

This is desirable, so that all the inmates may be congregated at one time to hear a lecture, or an entertainment on a holiday,

of a mentally stimulating character, as well as to be accorded certain privileges of comfort and convenience when they join in public worship.

If a room could be properly lighted near the cell house, where Bible and social meetings could be held on Sabbath afternoons, or one or two evenings each week, the work of Sabbath might be gathered up and show "good results." Many of the prisoners are unable to read or write. Evening schools might be held under the direction of the Chaplain, using some of the better educated convicts for teachers. Many of our prisons give such advantages to the unfortunates. Every opportunity for, and leading to, reformation should be laid hold of and utilized to the fullest extent.

I am more fully and firmly impressed every day that the work of our prisons should be reformatory. One can hardly move in any direction in these matters without coming in contact with the opinion of some other as to the manner of prison management best adapted for the reformation of criminals. After much observation, I do not hesitate to say that this question cannot be settled without long and intimate contact with the criminal classes.

Familiarity with these men will alone unfold the material of which they are made. Many are ready to insist that the prisoner, having been convicted of crime should be retained in prison, no matter how long, till it will be safe for community to allow him to return to its society. Many, but not most, of those who demand such indefinite retention, overlook the condition of community in their eagerness to reform a prisoner in their way; yet it is a fair question to ask, "What about community, and the society and possible environments into which the prisoner on his discharge must enter?"

Many a man has gone from our prisons with his soul set on

doing right, but found, to his sorrow, that the temptations that met him were stronger than he.

Another difficulty is found in the prejudice so deeply fixed in the minds of the people against those who have been sentenced to the penitentiary. They allow their suspicions to follow the convict from the moment he leaves the prison. Penitent he may be, earnest he may be, putting forth every effort to regain his hold on life and hope; still it is sad to see how few will give him a word to cheer or lend him a helping hand. It is a marvel, when we think of it, that so few fall back into crime, considering, as we do, that the reformation of the criminal depends so largely upon his surroundings and associations. The really criminal classes is small, and with proper effect on the part of non-criminal classes it would be smaller still. We find no fault that other institutions are permitted to sweep their superannuated, their repeaters, and their incorrigible into our State prison. we only find fault with the snap judgment that concludes men in state prisons can not be reformed. I have made effort to meet fully the demands of my office and calling with these men. In my experience I can not recall a single disrespectful remark or act toward me. To the Chaplain they come with most of their grievances and complaints, for advice and consolation. This I gave in a spirit of sympathy and kindness, with, I am sure, good effect.

In closing, I wish to express thanks for the material aid rendered, and courtesies extended to me by the various officers and guards of the institution.

Yours sincerely,

P. W. HOWE,

Chaplain.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NEBRASKA

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,

GRAND ISLAND, HALL COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

BEING FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTE,
1893.

Hon. A. R. Humphrey, Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant with your request I respectfully submit the following statement:

I assumed charge as commandant March 1, 1892, since which time some improvements have been made. Among the more important might be mentioned the planting of a large number of trees, grape vines; and seeding to white clover and blue grass the enclosed grounds, in front of the main building, which are full of promise.

Also the removal of the cattle sheds, hog pens and corrals from the south side of the railroad track to the north side, getting them much more distant from the main building and hospital, thereby improving the sanitary condition.

The placing of steam heating fixtures in the hospital, which contract was let and work done under the direction of your honorable board, necessitated the purchase of a new boiler, which was done under the direction of your honorable board, and the same is now in use.

Also that a neat and substantial board fence now encloses the cemetery grounds. I would respectfully represent that in my opinion the main or central building should be inspected by a competent architect as soon as possible. As aside from the roof which leaks badly, as you are aware, the floor of the basement in the main dining room seems to be giving way, and there are numerous cracks, and other things I might mention, which warrant me in calling special attention to this matter. I would also call special attention to the fact, that if it be the intention to continue the policy of the law by the admission of women to this home, whether they be the wives or widows of soldiers, that

a new building should be erected, adapted to their special use, with such conveniences as would naturally be suggested, such a building is in fact an absolute necessity.

There should be, in my opinion a conveyance, something like an ambulance, purchased for use here at the home, for the transportation to and from and about the Home of inmates who are unable to get about themselves and very difficult to get in or out of an ordinary conveyance.

I have seen proper to refer to these things, and have no doubt the visiting and examining board, whose duty it is under the present statute, will make a more complete report in detail, with all the necessary recommendations.

I respectfully submit some data from the records which may be of interest:

Members present and absent Nov. 30, 1890.

Present, men.....	79
Present, women.....	15
Present, children.....	26
Absent, men.....	15
Absent, children.....	2—136
Admitted during year ending Nov. 30, 1891.....	72—208
Discharged during year ending Nov. 30, 1891....	100 °
Died during year ending Nov. 30, 1891.....	13—113
	<hr/> 95
Present and absent Nov. 30, 1891.....	95
Admitted during year ending Nov. 30, 1892.....	55—150
Discharged during year ending Nov. 30, 1892....	22
Died during year ending Nov. 30, 1892.....	7— 29
Members present and absent Nov. 30, 1892.....	121

The appropriations made by the Legislature. See Session laws of 1891, Chapter — page — for the two years, from April 1, 1891, to April 1, 1893, are as follows:

Employees Wages.....	\$ 10,000.00
Maintenance and Clothing.....	35,000.00
Fuel and Lights.....	10,000.00
Drugs and Surgical Instruments.....	1,500.00
Furniture and Bedding.....	3,000.00
Library.....	500.00
Repairs to Building.....	2,500.00
Stock Implements.....	1,000.00
Addition to Ice House.....	500.00
Transportation of Members.....	500.00
Paints, Oils, and Brushes.....	150.00
Sewerage.....	500.00
Telephone and Express.....	500.00
Office Supplies.....	400.00
Grading and Improving Grounds.....	1,000.00
Addition to Barn.....	1,000.00
Storage House for Vegetables.....	500.00
Addition to Hospital.....	5,000.00
Officers Salaries.....	8,160.00

Amount expended from Nov. 30, 1890, to Nov.

30, 1891..... \$48,860.27

Amount expended from Nov. 30, 1891, to Oct.

31, 1892..... \$25,750.83

The following will show monthly expenditures from March 1, 1891, to Oct. 31, 1891, and from March 1, 1892, to Oct. 31, 1892. Neither statement showing cost of Construction for obvious reasons.

	1891,	1892.
March.....	\$ 1,428.32	\$ 2,155.20
April.....	5,029.57	2,006.22
May.....	1,004.30	1,651.38
June.....	2,969.08	2,761.97
July.....	2,279.01	1,505.39
August.....	2,096.59	1,485.54
September.....	3,121.37	2,417.27
October.....	1,710.58	1,255.57
Total.....	<u>\$20,238.44</u>	<u>\$15,238.44</u>

RECAPILUTATION.

Expenditure as above stated for eight months, 1891..	\$20,238.44
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1891..	<u>15,238.44</u>

Total amount less for same period.....\$ 5,000.00

Members of the home on extra duty with pay:

1 Orderly sargeant.....	\$10.00
1 Carpenter.....	10.00
1 Night watchman.....	10.00
1 Attending to hogs.....	10.00
3 Hospital nurses, each.....	10.00
1 General work.....	5.00

CITIZEN EMPLOYEES.

1 Engineer.....	\$50.00
1 Hospital steward, (surgeon)....	50.00
1 Cook in main kitchen.....	50.00
1 Laundress.....	25.00

1 Farm hand.....	25.00
1 Assistant farmer.....	18.00
1 Waiter in kitchen and dining room.....	20.00
1 Waiter in kitchen and dining room.....	18.00

The following named persons are pensioners with the amount received per month:

Burcher, Thomas B.....	\$12.00
Ballon, John C.....	12.00
Bolles, Julian.....	6.00
Bales, Stephin H.....	2.00
Brady, William.....	4.00
Backin, Isaac.....	6.00
Bryon, David.....	12.00
Cooper, Geo.....	12.00
Coleman, Jno. S.....	12.00
Curry, Andrew J.....	12.00
Cooley, David H.....	4.00
Callahan, Saml.....	6.00
Childs, Monne M.....	4.00
Currant, Geo.....	6.00
Duncan, D. P.....	12.00
Douvin, Minnie A.....	6.00
French, Geo.....	4.00
Frye, W. K.....	12.00
Foster, James D.....	8.00
Fuller, William J.....	6.00
Foutz, William P.....	12.00
Guenin, Thos.....	12.00
Gerdman, H. W.....	12.00
Hughes, L. E. A.....	12.00
Hunter, David F.....	6.00
Hollingshead, Jno.....	14 00

Hayesly, Jno.....	30.00
Ide, William H.....	8.00
Johnson, Swede.....	12.00
Jenner, Chas J.....	12.00
Kuypers, James.....	12.00
Kittel, August.....	8.00
Larson, John.....	8.00
Muire, James.....	12.00
Monha, Franz.....	8.00
Mizer, Geo.....	12.00
Magee, William H.....	12.00
McFarland, Chas.....	8.00
McDonald, Thos.....	6.00
Murphy, Thos.....	6.00
Norris, Geo E.....	4.00
Nicholos, Samuel.....	12.00
Parks, L.....	4.00
Plant, Peter.....	6.00
Prist, Michael.....	8.00
Perkins, Chas.....	12.00
Pruine, Bradley.....	12.00
Riker, Jos. L.....	6.00
Stanter, Louis.....	12.00
Southman, Foshine.....	12.00
Sunlow, William.....	6.00
Stratan, J. C.....	2.00
Squires, H. S. G.....	12.00
Shelly, S. A.....	8.00
Venker, Henry.....	12.00
West, Frank.....	12.00
Winslow, Chas.....	12.00

Accompanying this statement will be found a report by the surgeon which is respectfully submitted.

I am fully aware this statement is not such report in detail, as should be made and which I have understood the visiting and examining board intend to make.

I desire here to express my thanks to you and the other honorable members of the board of public lands and buildings for the uniform kindness and courtesy that has been extended to myself in our official and business relations in matters relating to this home. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MILES ZENTMYER,

December 1, 1892.

Commandant.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

To Col. M. Zentmyer, Commandant Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors Home.

Since our last biennial report, the new Hospital building has been erected. It is a nice, substantial building, has splendid light and ventilation, and is well arranged for the convalescent; but it is located too far from the old building to conveniently arrange for the meals of its occupants, until at some future time a dining room and kitchen are built to connect the two.

Contrary to my expectation, the number of inmates of the Hospital has decreased instead of increased during the last two years; but the additional room of the new Hospital building will be welcomed to accommodate the soldier's widows, old married people who cannot take care of themselves any more, and the convalescent.

The Doctor's Office and Dispensary are much pleasanter located in the new Hospital building, than they were in the old one. Our present stock of drugs (although small yet) shows a marked improvement. The Hospital should be furnished with a set of books, like those in use at the National Homes, as recommended by Gen. Averell.

In order to renovate the old Hospital building, the patients have been in the new building for about three months ; their victuals being carried to them by the nurses from the kitchen of the main building, and the kitchen department of the Hospital being dispensed with. Luckily, we had a comparatively small number of acute cases; therefore, special dieting was not absolutely necessary in very many instances; but we know not what the morrow might bring, I believe in the old proverb, "In time of peace, prepare for war." On account of the location of the closets, nurses rooms, and kitchen, the old Hospital building is better adapted for the sick; the better to serve their interests, it should be put in proper condition at once. Its basement should be filled (at least partially) to prevent the recurrence of having stagnant water under the building. At a very small expense the ventilation could be improved by placing ventilators in the floor and have the fresh air conducted to them from the outside by means of wooden shafts.

An elderly man and his wife should be secured for the kitchen and dining room, Often little dainties fixed between meals (*i.e.* just when wanted) please and help wonderfully.

There is an influence with a woman's presence in the sick room which man does not possess. A sympathizing or cheering word from a lady, the arranging of a pillow, or tidy, the placing of a few flowers near the sick bed, etc., etc., have a good effect on the afflicted, and recall "Home of former days." For furnishing flowers the inmates of the Hospital feel especially thankful toward Mrs. Zentmyer, the ladies of the W.R.C., W.C.T.U., and D. of V.

We had twenty deaths during the last two years, as shown in the Adjutant's Report; of which sixteen died here, three while on furlough, and one in the Insane Asylum, at Lincoln, Neb.

There are fifteen patients in the Hospital now, afflicted as follows:

Sarcoma.....	1
Cystic Sarcocele.....	1
Paraplegia.....	1
Hemiplegia.....	3
Glosso, Pearyngial Paralysis.....	1
Almost total blindness.....	2
Phthisis.....	1
Functional Heart Disease.....	1
Melancholy.....	1
Fibrous union in fracture of neck of femur.....	1
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1

Messrs. Whitney, Woods, and Brackin (inmates of the home) are the present nurses. They are doing well; but of the good done in our Hospital work, I cheerfully concede the larger share to our former nurse, Mr. Theo. Pridemore. Whatever may have been his failings, he was ever kind and faithful to the sick.

In conclusion, let me respectfully call your attention to the defective sewer trap in the rear of the main building; let it be attended to before the sewer gas does its deadly work; and, "last, but not least," remember the Surgeon of the home (whoever he may be) in your estimate for the appropriations necessary for the ensuing two years. In the former and present appropriation, the Surgeon's salary is \$50.00 per month, for which he was required to make 2, 3, 4, or more visits a week (as might be necessary), from Grand Island to the home. At these visits he would write prescriptions, which had to be taken to Grand Island to be filled; in which way generally hours elapsed before the patient would get his medicines, after the doctor had been sent for; which often proved unsatisfactory.

In May, 1891, the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, Col. Henry and the former Visiting and Examining Board employed

me as Local Surgeon. The appropriation not being sufficient, they added the Stewart's salary, making \$100 per month, which is a fair compensation, and I hope that that amount will be recommended in the estimate as the Surgeon's salary.

Very respectfully,

JOHN JAUSS,
Surgeon.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

State Industrial School

JUVENILE OFFENDERS,

KEARNEY, NEB.

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

KEARNEY, NEB., Nov. 30, 1892.

To the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, Lincoln, Neb.

GENTLEMEN:—It becomes my pleasant official duty to present for the consideration of your honorable body, the sixth biennial report of the State Industrial School for Juvenile Offenders. As an appendix to the report, your attention is called to the inventory of real and personal property belonging to the school and which was taken by the assistant superintendent; also the reports of the chaplain and physician.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. MALLALIEU,

Superintendent.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

JOHN T. MALLALIEU, A. M.	Superintendent
JOHN H. SILVERNAIL	Assistant Superintendent
W. R. MACAULAY	Bookkeeper and Clerk
C. VANDYKE BASTEN, M. D.	Physician
GEO. W. MARTIN, D. D.	Chaplain
OTOE G. SMITH	} Family Managers and Teachers
H. D. SHAFF	
J. L. PATTERSON	
J. A. DEAN	
J. A. SNIDER	
ALICE S. MALLALIEU	Matron
J. C. HEFFNER	Engineer
HENRY M. KING	Fireman
LELAND SWEET	Fireman
J. H. PRIDEAUX	Baker and Cook
CHARLES J. ECKLAND	Instructor in Tailoring
WILLIAM McKEOUGH	Instructor in Carpentry
E. L. BROWN	Instructor in Printing
ALFRED CARLSON	Instructor in Shoemaking
E. J. SAMMONS	Night Watchman
CHARLES THIRTYACKER	Barn Man
LOGAN SAMMONS	Charge of Work Force
LAURA BROWN	Charge of Boys' Dining Room
ADDIE STOUT	Charge of Officers' Dining Room
SOPHIA WAUGH	Laundress
CAROLINE JOHNSON	} Housekeepers of Cottages A. B. C. D. E. and F
JENNIE SMITH	
MINNIE SHAFF	
EMMA MARTIN	
NAN LACKEY	
ANNIE HARDY	

COTTAGE SYSTEM.

The institution is organized and carried on under what is known as the "Cottage System." The term "cottage" is used in contradistinction to the "congregate" system. Instead of having the boys detained in one large building, they are segregated into families of convenient sizes. Each family is assigned a building and is under the direct supervision of a competent teacher who is designated as the "Family Manager." He is not only their teacher, but is also their guardian. He is responsible to the Superintendent for their conduct and general care at all hours of the day.

So far as possible the inmates are arranged with reference to their size and age. There is one family of small boys, and another of intermediate grade, while the remainder are divided in such a manner as to give the institution the advantage of a good working force during the entire day. The inmates are so classified that one-half of them attend school four hours in the morning and work in the afternoon. The other half work in the forenoon and attend school four hours in the afternoon. About one hour additional instruction and study is required in the evening.

The cottage system has many advantages from the fact that it approximates nearer the home than any other system. It places the inmates more upon their honor, and inculcates more of the spirit and self reliance. It allows more freedom, and furnishes larger means of physical enjoyment. It dispenses with everything that partakes of a prison nature, and substitutes good parental discipline there for. It has some one to look after the personal welfare of each inmate, so that none need be neglected. It

makes family government, educational advantages, physical and moral training, the foundation upon which to build up true manhood.

The wisdom of organizing the school under this system has been strikingly exemplified from the fact that nearly all our older states are abandoning the congregate system and following the example of Nebraska and other western states in adopting the family and cottage system.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The first inmate was committed in July, 1881. Since that date, eight hundred and fifty inmates have been received.

In pursuance of my recommendation, the Legislature of 1891 made an appropriation for a Girls' Industrial School, and located it at Geneva, Fillmore County, Nebraska. The building was completed and ready for occupancy March 14, 1892, at which time the fifty-seven girls in the school at Kearney were transferred to Geneva.

During the existence of our school, there has been sent out by parole, dismissal, legal proceedings and otherwise, five hundred and seventy-five. Of this number homes have been secured for a large per cent. of them, and it is safe to assert that fully eighty per cent. of this class are doing well and conducting themselves in such a manner as reflects credit upon the school.

The average population of the school approximates two hundred and twenty-five. There have been two hundred and thirty committals, boys and girls, since the last report was issued.

The following counties have been, or are, represented in the school:

COMMITTED BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	<i>B.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Adams.....	11	4	15
Banner.....	1	..	1
Boone.....	2	..	2
Burt.....	3	1	4
Brown.....	3	..	3
Buffalo.....	36	15	51
Butler.....	8	3	11
Cass.....	29	4	33
Cherry.....	5	3	8
Clay.....	11	2	13
Colfax.....	5	1	6
Cedar.....	3	..	3
Cuming.....	2	1	3
Cheyenne.....	8	3	11
Cluster.....	10	1	11
Daves.....	10	12	22
Dundy.....	3	..	3
Dawson.....	18	1	19
Dixon.....	3	..	3
Dodge.....	4	3	7
Duel.....	1	..	1
Douglas.....	69	15	84
Fillmore.....	16	2	18
Furnas.....	3	1	4
Franklin.....	7	..	7
Frontier.....	1	1	2
Gage.....	62	9	71
Greeley.....	..	1	1
Harlan.....	3	1	4
Holt.....	1	2	3

Hall.....	19	7	26
Hayes.....	1	..	1
Hamilton.....	10	2	12
Hitchcoch.....	2	..	2
Howard.....	4	1	5
Jefferson.....	4	4	8
Johnson.....	5	3	8
Kimball.....	2	..	2
Keith.....	4	..	4
Kearney.....	3	2	5
Lancaster.....	94	34	128
Lincoln.....	20	1	21
Loup.....	1	1	2
Madison.....	10	..	10
Merrick.....	4	..	4
Nance.....	1	..	1
Nuckolls.....	5	1	6
Nemaha.....	10	5	15
Otoe.....	14	10	24
Pierce.....	1	..	1
Platte.....	14	2	16
Phelps.....	7	2	9
Polk.....	5	..	5
Pawnee.....	..	1	1
Red Willow.....	2	1	3
Richardson.....	14	2	16
Sherman.....	5	..	5
Saline.....	12	1	13
Seward.....	8	2	10
Sheridan.....	6	..	6
Sarpy.....	5	2	7
Scott's Bluff.....	1	..	1
Saunders.....	8	..	8

Thayer.....	3	2	5
Thomas.....	1	..	1
Valley.....	6	1	7
Webster.....	11	4	15
Wheeler.....	1	..	1
Washington.....	3	3	6
York.....	6	..	6
Total.....	670	180	850

IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of improving the buildings and grounds has been pushed forward as rapidly as means and opportunities would permit. A new brick pump station has been erected and equipped with steam pumps. An addition has been made to the boiler house in which to place the engine and dynamo for our electric light plant. Heretofore the boilers were in one building and the engine and dynamo in another, which necessitated another employe to run them. By putting an addition to the boiler house, the same employe who looks after firing can also superintend running the machinery, thus saving the help of one man.

The building of an ice house, having a capacity of five hundred tons, has proved to be another desirable improvement. It was completed in time to fill it with ice, so that we have had an abundance for all purposes during the entire year.

Our kitchen and bakery were so arranged in the past that it required three persons to look after them. Immediately after the departure of the girls, I asked the board to permit the arrangement of the basement of the main building so that these three departments could be consolidated; and so that we could have better dining room facilities for the inmates. This has been done, and by the aid of boys, one man superintends the work which formerly required three persons. This is not only a saving

so far as wages are concerned, but also of the board of two employes.

The general repairs of the institution have been looked after as carefully as possible; but both economy and business principles require that there should be a free use of paint on the different buildings. It would have been a great saving if this could have been done two or four years ago. During the last two legislatures I called the attention of the committee to the necessity of painting the roofs of all the buildings. It is almost imperative that this improvement should be made as quickly as possible.

The amount allowed for all purposes of repairs has only amounted to about three-fourths of one per cent per annum. I do not think that an individual can keep up his private property in proper shape on so low an estimate. I have asked for an increase in the general repair fund over that of two years ago, and even a larger amount than I ask for could be well expended for this purpose.

The institution has never had a chapel. In fact, it has had no place for holding public gatherings that was either convenient or desirable. For a time the religious services were held in the school rooms. Afterwards we occupied a room in the work shop. We are now using the room that the girls used as a school room. This matter has also been called to the attention of the legislature during the past two sessions, but no provisions have been made. The institution should have a separate building for a chapel. It need not be expensive, but should be neat, commodious and attractive.

There is also pressing need for a dynamo. The one we have is only a two-hundred light dynamo, and it has been taxed to almost double its capacity. With the increase of the school and its requirements it is necessary that we should have a larger dynamo.

There is need for a larger engine for running the laundry machinery, the printing department and the lathes in the iron and wood working departments. The engine we have is only a small ten-horse power and has been in use for the last ten years. We cannot run all the machinery at one time with it.

We also need some new laundry machinery, as our washers and wringers have been used so long that they are almost worn out. They will not last the next two years.

SANITARY.

With an entire population ranging from two hundred and sixty to three hundred, it is highly gratifying to report that there has not been one death during the biennial period. While the institution has had its seasons of sickness and disease, the same as any community, it has succeeded in restoring the afflicted to health and strength.

Since the organization of the school there has been but one death from disease, and this was contracted prior to the commitment of the inmate. This report covers a period of eleven years, and certainly speaks well for the sanitary condition of the school and the care bestowed upon those committed here.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the school in general, and of the several departments in particular, is of a satisfactory nature. During the past year there has been a wonderful improvement made in this line. This is due to several causes, principal among which may be mentioned the increased experience of those connected with the institution. This experience results in better methods. Another reason is that the school has not been imposed upon by having so many young men of ages ranging from eighteen to

twenty-one committed here. The removal of the girls has also been attended with great results. Co-education may be all right with the moral classes, but is all wrong with that class which is sent to a reformatory.

Another incentive to good discipline has been the military department. Instead of having one company armed and equipped, military regulations have been extended to all the families. The "setting up" process as required in the U. S. army, has been carried out as far as possible in the different families. The subordinate officers have been selected from the inmates, and this has not only encouraged a spirit of pride among those thus chosen, but has also brought to the grades the hearty co-operation of the boys in assisting to develop good, healthy sentiment among the other inmates. The experiment has been beneficial and it is the intention to push this military organization as rapidly as possible, but not to such an extent as to make it onerous.

EDUCATIONAL.

The design of the school is to give each inmate a fair and common school education. This cannot be done, to any great extent in all cases, because many of the boys work their way out of the school honorable before they have time to accomplish as much in the way of education as is desirable. On the other hand there are boys who desire to remain here after they are entitled to a parole in order to take advantage of the schools. It is a deplorable fact that many youths committed here can neither read nor write. To teach them these essentials is the imperative duty of the school. Some of these boys have attained the age of sixteen without even knowing how to read or write.

As stated elsewhere, the inmates are divided so as to give each the advantage of four hours instruction a day, and also to have them work the same length of time. This arrangement divides

the school into two grades—a forenoon and an afternoon grade. Those who are in the school room in the forenoon are detailed to the working departments in the afternoon. Those in school in the afternoon perform these duties in the forenoon. In this manner education and industrial training go hand in hand. It is questionable if there is any school in the state where the children make more rapid advancement than the children in the school grades here. This is due to the special interest manifested in their welfare by their teachers; and also to the fact that they are punctual in attendance and have books and other things furnished them so that the work can be prosecuted vigorously. The principal studies taught are history, geography, grammar, arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling.

PLACING PUPILS IN HOMES.

One of the most important duties of the school is that of looking after the inmates after they are paroled. The law provides that each boy shall be committed here until he attains the age of twenty-one unless sooner discharged. The board of public lands and buildings, upon the recommendation of the superintendent, established a system of promotion by which a boy who conducts himself properly for one and a half or two years is entitled to a parole. He is permitted to leave the school on condition that he conducts himself properly, otherwise he may be returned at any time. There are, however, many boys who either have no homes to go to or else their homes are of an objectionable character. It therefore becomes the duty of the school to look up homes for these classes.

The work has been pushed forward as far as the means would permit and the boys have given, in general, such satisfaction that the applications for them come in faster than we can fill them. The institution could receive no more favorable commendation

than is shown in this matter. Wherever boys are placed in a community, with very few exceptions, there is a demand from that community for additional boys. These homes are found principally among farmers. The letters received from them attest to the good work which the institution is aiming to accomplish.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The religious services are under the immediate supervision of the chaplain, whose report will be found elsewhere. The Sabbath services consist of holding Sunday school in the forenoon and preaching in the afternoon.

In addition to this work the chaplain is also the agent of the superintendent in placing our children in homes. It is his duty to visit these homes, to ascertain whether or not the boys are satisfied with them; also to see if they are conducting themselves properly, and if the parties in whose custody they are placed are satisfied and doing their duty towards the boys.

I believe this is one of the most important elements of our work. The interest and watchfulness of the institution should not cease when a boy crosses its threshold probably for the last time as an inmate. It should follow him into active life, the same as a kind parent does for his son when he leaves the parental fireside to struggle for himself. The paroled boy needs a friend, not only to assist him in securing a place, but also to counsel him until he has established a reputation and can look out for himself. The institution must be that counselor and friend. In no way can this spirit be carried out in a more economical manner than through the agency of a Chaplain, as he has the time to give it proper attention.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The institution has no gynasium for the physical culture of those committed here. In the absence of this, the working de-

partments, the farm and the playground, furnish the principal means of exercise. The greatest success of an institution is attained when the boys are kept busy from the time of rising until retiring. Hence, when they are not employed on the farm, in the school, or in the working departments, they are required to take plenty of exercise on the playground. Amusements of various kinds are furnished them so that none lack the opportunity of developing themselves.

A gymnasium would be a very desirable addition, particularly for use in winter when the ground is covered with snow, or in wet weather. It would also be desirable for that class of boys who come here with weak physiques, and who could be developed better through regular and systematic exercise than in any other way. The healthy condition of our inmates, however, attest to the fact that they are well fed, have plenty of exercise, and are properly cared for.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

An institution of this character should have a well equipped library and a well arranged reading room for its pupils. There is a library, but the books have been in use for several years, and many of them are so worn as to be almost valueless. The boys spend a great deal of time in reading. The taste in this line is rapidly developed, particularly during the fall, winter, and early spring months. They should have books on various topics in order to meet the requirements of such a varied class, and to suit the different ages and conditions of education.

In connection with the library there should be a large reading room where the boys can go of evenings to select their books, read the papers, and play such games as would be appropriate. If an appropriation is made for a separate chapel building, the room now occupied for public services can be conveniently fixed

up for reading room and library purposes. Such a change would prove a valuable acquisition, and would make life at the institution more homelike, for the reading room would in reality be a setting room and library combined. This is a matter that should be favorably considered, as it is the line of the direct improvement of each boy committed here. It will also prove beneficial to each in making institutional life more homelike in its nature.

AGE OF COMMITMENT.

The discipline of the school has at certain times been interfered with on account of the different constructions given to the statutes pertaining to commitment. The law provides that a boy may be committed up to the age of eighteen, provided the offense was committed while under the age of sixteen. This law was amended in this manner so that if a boy committed an offense while under the age of sixteen and was not intercepted until he had passed that age, he should have the same rights as though he were arrested at the time of the committal of the offense. Some of the judges, however, have construed the law to mean that any boy under the age of eighteen can be committed here regardless of what his age was at the time of the commission of the offence. If this construction only were carried out there might not be so much injustice done our school, but it so frequently happens that a young man of nineteen, twenty, or twenty-one years of age, will state in court that he is under the age of sixteen, and is accordingly committed. The constitution itself says that these institutions should be established for youths under the age of sixteen, and an institution is organized for the purpose of training youths of this age. The facilities for detaining young men have not been provided. The judges act upon the theory that it is wrong to send a young man to the penitentiary. While aiming to protect the individual they impose upon

a number of juveniles in an industrial school by committing one here that knows he is not a fit subject for an institution of this kind. We have experienced a great deal of trouble and unpleasantness from this class. The principal remedy that I could suggest would be the establishment of an intermediate reformatory, similar to the one at Elmira, New York, for young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, who have not heretofore been committed to a penitentiary. The constitutional age (sixteen) should be the maximum for an industrial school. The law should be so amended as to give the institution power to refer cases back to the court for rehearing when it is ascertained that the parent or the boy had imposed upon the court by representing that the accused was under the age of sixteen when in reality he was past that age.

I also believe that there should be some minimum age of commitment. I do not think that an institution should be a "make-shift" for parents who wish to get rid of their children. It does seem to me that parents ought to hold children under the age of ten in restraint. If the children become incorrigible, or if they are picked up for vagrancy, it would be a wise provision of the law if the courts, instead of committing such young children to an industrial school, could find homes for them in other families. There is a demand over the state for boys of this age, and the institution supplies the demand as fast as possible. These small children, however, should be placed direct in these homes without having the stigma of being sentenced by the court.

Attention is called to these items because I believe that the best interests of these individuals could be advanced by such practical legislation.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The state is not carrying any insurance on its public buildings. There is no doubt that the state is just as able to carry its own

insurance as a company. The institution, however, that suffers a loss from fire would feel it very keenly, and it would result in a great deal of inconvenience until the legislature could remedy the difficulty. In the absence, therefore, of insurance the different institutions should have adequate fire protection. The different buildings have on their several floors hose attached to stand pipes. The water supply is drawn from a tank having a capacity of one thousand barrels, and is elevated fifty feet above the ground. There should be hose for outside use and also a hose carriage. There are hydrants located at convenient places on the grounds, but up to the present time there has been no hose conveniently arranged for outside use in case of fire. It would also be a wise economy to have either one large chemical engine, or a number of chemical extinguishers scattered in convenient places in the several buildings. An appropriation has been asked for the hose and carriage, but not for the chemical apparatus. This latter is left entirely to the judgment of the legislature, as to what shall be done toward supplying this apparatus.

STATE PURCHASING AGENCY.

Two years ago a bill was introduced into the legislature looking to the establishment of a purchasing agency for the different state institutions. The intent of this bill was not understood and hence it was "killed" in the committee. I believe there ought to be a central supply depot, and that the heads of the institutions should be relieved of the responsibility of purchasing goods as far as possible. It is evident that if the flour, coal, groceries and such other articles as are purchased under contract by the different institutions, could all be purchased at one time they could be procured cheaper and no doubt to a better advantage. Of course, perishable articles such as meat, butter, eggs and the like; also such repairs as are necessary to replace

the lose, wear and tear, would have to be purchased by the institution direct. A superintendent of an institution has all that he should justly do in looking after the care of the inmates, and seeing that the many departments are properly and economically managed. If he should be relieved of a large per cent of the business of the institution through the instrumentality of a purchasing agency, it would give him more time to look after the general welfare of the institution. I am sure that I reflect the sentiment of every superintendent when I recommend that such a purchasing agency be established in our state. Some of the other states have tried this plan and, while it is open to some objections, yet in general, it works well. The Board of Public Lands and Buildings could investigate the methods in vogue in the different states and from these a good system could be devised and put into operation for our own state.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TRADE TEACHING.

An industrial school should be what its name imports, and the introduction and fostering of industrial training and trade teaching should be a matter of favorable consideration. Where it is possible to combine trade teaching and, at the same time save expense to the institution, it should be done. If, however, trades are introduced simply as a means of revenue, without regard to benefitting the individual after leaving the institution, an injustice is done to such individual. A system of this kind gives him no practical advantage when he goes out to make a living for himself. When revenue is the principal object the welfare of the individual, in reference to his past institutional life, is often lost sight of.

In the development of industries in our own institution it has been the aim to introduce those branches first that can be used practically by the boy when he leaves, and also be the means of

effecting a saving in expense. It is a deplorable fact, that our industries are not extensive enough to enable each boy to be placed in some department. I believe there should be an advanced kindergarten for the smallest children. There should also be a well equipped manual training department. And, lastly, there should be a more extended system of trade teaching. It is a fact that very few of those who have been committed to the institution have had any systematic training in the working line, hence, it becomes necessary for the school to train them the best it can. This training should be thorough and complete, and could be if the facilities were afforded. It is no disparagement to an educational system when the statement is made that a useful trade is a better preventative of crime than education. There may be more danger to a government from idleness than from ignorance. The latter may develop wrong doing; the former will surely do so. They should, however, be inseparable in a reformatory or industrial school.

The principal remedy for those who have been committed here on account of idleness and vagrant habits, is to teach them to be industrious while instructing them in the principles of education and morality. I cannot urge too strongly upon the Legislature the necessity of enlarging our departments and making provisions for additional industrial training. The work of building up our industries have been slow and at times discouraging. The results, however, have justified the aims and the experiments.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

When it was suggested that a competent instructor in tailoring could be employed, and that the boys would not only make their own uniforms and other garments, but at the same time be taught a useful trade, the management was met by the assertion, "It cannot be done." And yet for several years the tailoring depart-

ment has been in successful operation and boys have gone out of it and secured positions in which they have made a comfortable living. They have not, in all cases, remained long enough to learn the trade complete, but they have been advanced far enough so that they could go into a shop and defray all their expenses while completing the trade.

There has been on an average about twenty-eight boys in this department all the time; one-half of whom work in the forenoon, and the other half in the afternoon. When a boy is detailed therein he commences by packing and mending. He is advanced in proportion as he becomes proficient in his work, the same as a boy is advanced in a school room. If he remains in this department three years, during the last year he is taught measuring, cutting, and fitting.

To give an idea of what is accomplished in this department, the following statement of the work done since my last report is submitted:

Number of uniform coats made.....	538
“ “ “ pants made.....	569
“ “ suits made (for paroled boys).....	135
“ “ caps made.....	207
“ “ undershirts made.....	391
“ “ drawers made.....	417
“ “ cheviot shirts made.....	948
“ “ overalls made.....	486
“ “ blouses made.....	48
“ “ pairs mittens made.....	68

In addition to these, sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, aprons, towels, and such other articles as are in general use in an institution, are made.

The repairing of clothing and other articles is a large item, as may be seen by the following partial statement,

Number of coats repaired.....	797
“ “ pants repaired.....	3,268
“ “ overalls repaired.....	786

The shirts and underware as a general thing are repaired under the direction of the housekeepers and is independent of the tailor shop; but the above repairing is done in the tailor shop.

SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT.

The shoe department is another one of these departments that was started, notwithstanding the same theoretical objections. Yet it has now been in successful operation for several years with economical results to the institution and beneficial results to the individual. This affords employment for at least sixteen boys; one-half of whom work in the forenoon, and the other half in the afternoon. All the work in this department is done by hand. A boy is taught cobbling as well as making new shoes. This is done in order that he may find employment in any town at repairing if it is necessary. The aim is to teach the trade so that it can be put into practical use in any part of the state.

The following table shows what work has been done in this department during the biennial period.

Number of pairs of boys' shoes made.....	778
Number of pairs of girls shoes made.....	140
Number of pairs of fine shoes made (for paroled boys).....	38
Number of pairs of boys' shoes repaired.....	1587
Number of pairs of girls' shoes repaired.....	750

The making of fine shoes for paroled boys is a recent extension of our work. This is done to give the advanced boys an opportunity to display their efficiency in this department.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

The last legislature made an appropriation for extending the trades and in accordance therewith a well equipped printing de-

partment has been started and has been in successful operation for one year and a half. The boys have made rapid advancement in this department, and several of them can set type and do other work around the printing office, as well and as accurate as many journeymen.

There are twelve boys detailed in this department. It is a trade that can be taught practically in an institution. It is one of those trades that is not the source of any revenue, yet while they are being taught nearly all the work required in the institution is done by them.

In order that these boys might see the results of their labor, and for the purpose of encouraging them, the institution has been issuing a paper known as the Industrial School Courier. The publication of the Courier has been beneficial in various ways besides encouraging the boys. It has placed our institution in a very desirable position with reference to similar institutions throughout the country. It has also enabled us to exchange with various papers in the state, and thus secure a variety of reading matter that could not have otherwise have been secured without a heavy expense. Our exchange list, including institutional publications, weekly and daily papers of the state, numbers about one hundred and fifty publications. These are distributed among the families and render material assistance in the general work. It is the design to increase this department if means are granted.

CARPENTRY AND IRON WORKING DEPARTMENTS.

Two other departments have been opened, but so far, only on a limited scale. One is the department of carpentry and cabinet making. The latter branches can be taught thoroughly and practically in the institution. It is the design to so equip it, that in addition to instruction in the principles of wood working all

the furniture used in the institution can be made therein and, at the same time all the general work in carpentry around the institution can be done. The room heretofore used as a chapel will be fixed up for this department. It is now used, in a general way, for this purpose, but the facilities are limited.

The other department is of the nature of an iron working department, and is under the supervision of the engineer. A large power lathe, drill, two portable forges and the necessary tools, were purchased, but so far they have been used principally in doing the work around the institution. This has proven to be a large saving. Several boys have been detailed with the engineer in order that they might learn as much as possible in connection with firing boilers, running an engine and assisting in the iron working department. This is a part of our work which I desire to see extended in order that eight or ten boys can be taught the principles of iron working.

GENERAL DETAILS.

In addition to these departments heretofore mentioned, the boys are detailed to various places, such as the laundry, dining rooms, kitchen, house work, barn and farm. These are all used as a means toward bettering the condition of the individual, and while some of them may not be as practical as others, yet the aim of all is to inculcate habits of industry.

There is not a department, however insignificant it may appear, that has not exerted a good influence in developing in the pupils habits of industry, carefullness and economy. The legislature should certainly provide means and facilities for extending in every possible manner this important feature of this institution.

THE FARM.

The school farm contains three hundred and twenty acres of

land. About twenty acres are in the Platte valley and the remainder is upland.

The Kearney canal crosses the southern part of the land and affords excellent facilities for irrigating the portion of the farm situated in the valley. About twenty-five acres are reserved for buildings, play grounds, lawns, drives and groves. The pasture lands comprise about sixty acres, including course of canal. The remainder is used for agricultural and horticultural purposes. Four acres are planted in small fruits. There are four hundred fruit trees which will soon be in bearing condition. The principal portion of the farm is planted in vegetables, because with the help of the boys in the spring and summer it is more profitable to raise vegetables than grain. As many as fifty different varieties of vegetables have been planted and raised in one season, and of the finest quality. The yield during this season has been unusually large and remunerative. We have sufficient vegetables stored away to last the entire school until late next spring.

It has been the custom for several years to rent land in order to make money for the school, independent of the state farm. This year I rented a small tract near the school, and after allowing for seed and rental, there was a net profit to the state, in vegetables, of twelve hundred and ten dollars. It is a great drawback that the state is not the owner of more land. There ought to be enough so that all the meat used in the institution could be raised. The pasture is very limited, and were it not for the vacant land near by, we could not keep a dozen head of cattle. There is no hay land whatever, in connection with the school, so that all our hay is purchased. The farm, however, yields the money to make the purchase. I have called the attention of the legislative bodies heretofore to the necessity of securing hay land while the price is within reasonable reach. There should not be

much longer delay as it will soon be impossible to secure any within easy success.

One of our teachers, Mr. O. G. Smith, has superintended the farm this year, and under his efficient management it has been eminently productive. It is simply an illustration of the fact that it does not pay to get cheap persons in positions where great interests are at stake.

The following table will give an idea of the resources of the farm for 1892.

Asparagus.....	1,400 bunches
Beans, in pod.....	200 bushels
Beans, dried and shelled.....	18 "
Peas, in pod.....	270 "
Peas, dried and shelled.....	35 "
Radishes, bunches dozen each.....	55 dozen
Sweet corn.....	270 bushels
Field corn, six acres.....	180 "
Beets, table.....	475 "
Beets, sugar.....	770 tons.
Cabbage, early and late.....	6,000 heads
Couliflower.....	700 "
Carrots.....	50 bushels
Celery.....	65,000 plants
Cucumbers, for table.....	300 bushels
Cucumbers, made into pickles.....	39 barrels
Cucumbers, seed for market.....	1,100 pounds
Egg Plant.....	20 dozen
Onions.....	250 bushels
Squash.....	1,200
Tomatoes.....	900 bushels
Turnips.....	75 "
Strawberries.....	900 quarts
Blackberries.....	100 "

Grapes.....	35	baskets
Horse Radish, bottles.....	160	dozen
Oats.....	1,418	bushels
Millet hay.....	10	tons
Kaffir corn, for forage.....	4	"
Potatoes.....	1,800	bushels
Pop corn.....	20	"
Sorghum, made.....	10	barrels
Sweet Potatoes.....	90	bushels

Lettuce, green onions, and early spring vegetables were raised in abundance and furnished ample variety for the boys' table.

RESULT OF THE WORK.

Whatever may be the adverse criticisms of the fault finders the fact is patent that wonderful results are accomplished through the agency of the reform school. What is still more encouraging, these results become more extended each year. As our institution becomes better equipped, the officers and employees gain more experience, the principles of reformation are more closely studied and applied, the Legislature becomes more generous, and a more liberal policy is pursued by the controlling board, then the work becomes more efficient and the percentage of those who go out and deport themselves properly is correspondingly increased. Our mission is a just one and the results are large, noble and permanent.

Our institution is a character builder, and when its mission is properly carried out by judicious school culture, industrial training, and interested guardianship after the boys leaves the institution, its benefit to humanity, and the state cannot be estimated or questioned. Our school receives into its custody the dregs of society along with a small sparkling of the better element. It is expected to mould every case into perfect symmetry—mentally,

morally and physically. During its existence it has redeemed seventy-five per cent. of those committed here, while during the past year not one boy on an average out of ten, has been reported to the school as conducting himself improperly.

This is an encouraging record, and one that should commend itself to our law makers in such a way as to secure the hearty support of the institution.

Our educational system should be extended; facilities for religious and literary exercises should be provided; industrial training should be fostered; trade teaching should be enlarged, and ample means for looking after the boys when they leave should be provided. With advantages resulting from such encouraging conditions, it is possible for every boy to leave the institution in such a changed manner that he will thereafter lead a proper and commendable life, except in cases of hereditary crime, and these will be greatly improved.

APPROPRIATION.

The following is a careful estimate of moneys needed to run the school for the two years beginning April 1, 1893, and also for making needed improvements. These estimates are not made with the view of being reduced, but have been closely figured on the basis of the work of the past and the probabilities of the future. The institution needs every cent asked for in order to maintain it in a creditable manner. These could be much more wisely and economically expended in making desirable and needed improvements. Were appropriations asked for in accordance with suggested improvements made by thousands of annual visitors the figures would be startling. But only such items have been enumerated as I believe to be an absolute necessity, and without which the best interests of the institution will not be subserved.

SALARY.

	<i>1 Year</i>	<i>2 Years</i>
Superintendent.....	\$2,000.00	\$4,000.00
Assistant Superintendent.....	1,200.00	2,400.00
Five Teachers and Family Managers.....	4,000.00	8,000.00
Bookkeeper and Clerk.....	800.00	1,600.00
Chaplain.....	800.00	1,600.00
Matron.....	600.00	1,200.00
Physician.....	700.00	1,400.00

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Living, dining room and kitchen expenses, two years.....	\$33,507.00
Clothing, bedding and furniture for two years.....	13,465.00
Medicine, paints, oils and druggists supplies for two years.....	2,000.00
Telephone, telegraph, railroad, fugitive and traveling expenses of inmates for two years.....	1,800.00
School books and school supplies, stationery, blank books and postage for two years.....	1,200.00
Indicental expenses.....	350.00
Fuel and lights, boiler house expenses.....	18,000.00
General repairs and special repairs for seven buildings.....	3,000.00
Music and amusements.....	800.00
Grading, sidewalks, sewerage, plumbing and farm expenses.....	1,400.00
Enlarging trade departments and opening new ones..	3,000.00
Official traveling expenses.....	1,000.00
Building, heating, lighting and furnishing chapel..	7,000.00
Fuel and lights for part of January, February and March, 1893, and damage to boiler house.....	2,372.00
Employes wages.....	17,760.00

One five hundred light dynamo, one twenty-five horse power engine, one fifty barrel hot water tank, new laundry machinery, setting up and connecting same.....	2,215.00
Purchasing library books, furnishing and fixing up reading room for inmates.....	1,800.00
For hose and hose cart.....	350.00
Total.....	<u>\$131,719.00</u>

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I desire to extend to you as members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, individually and collectively, my gratitude for your hearty support and unrestrained encouragement during the past two years. The position is not one of flowers and constant sunshine. It has its thorns and shadows. Your kind words and prompt actions, notwithstanding your multiplicity of duties, have always been exercised in my behalf, and with these as a support I have endeavored to perform the duties to the best of my ability and judgment.

The leading questions of reformity training and the best methods of managing institutions of this character have been carefully observed, investigated and studied. These have been applied whenever an improvement in our system was possible. The school is on the up grade. A higher degree of discipline is in force than ever before. A better moral sentiment prevails among our boys. The school has an excellent standing among similar institutions throughout the country. The officers and employes are as a general thing alive to their duties and responsibilities.

During the past year it was my pleasure to visit several eastern institutions and carefully examine their workings. I came

back satisfied that Nebraska has an excellent system and a good school. Some things which I observed in other institutions will be incorporated into our system and thus strengthen our work.

I also visited the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Denver last June and represented our school there. I prepared and read a paper before the conference on the "Aims, Methods and Results of Reform School Training."

A little over one year ago we began issuing the Industrial School Courier, which I have aimed to edit in the best interests of the school. The paper has been received by individuals and schools in a most complimentary manner and with highest praise.

It has thus shown my aim to foster an institution, both by work at home and abroad, that shall be the pride of the state. To your wise counsel, timely assistance and charitable support, aided by faithful workers here, I am indebted for whatever success has crowned my efforts.

I thank you for these favors, and wish you a continuation of official success.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN T. MALLALIEU.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA,

NOVEMBER, 30, 1892.

Prof. J. T. Mallalieu, A. M.

RESPECTED SIR: I respectfully submit my report as Chaplain of the State Industrial School, for two years ending November 30, 1892.

The religious interest of our school has been good, and a quickening appreciation has been noticeable among the boys in very many ways. A heartiness is given to the services, and everyone seems eager to join in the devotional exercises.

The stated religious services on the Sabbath, consist of a Sab-

bath school held in the forenoon, and public preaching in the afternoon. The interest manifested in the Sabbath School is truly surprising; a hungering for the vital truths in the lessons is noticeable, and the enthusiasm exhibited is worthy of imitation. I have never known of a Sabbath School where the average number committing the Golden Texts and memory verses was so large as in our school—not from compulsion, but because of their desire to get out of the lesson all that is possible.

The public services have been kept up regularly, and a commendable interest is shown in them by all connected with the school.

A boys' choir has been organized, and is under the charge of the assistant Superintendent, John H. Silvernail, as leader, and Mrs. Minnie M. Shaff as organist. The music rendered would do credit to any church in Nebraska.

HOME FINDING.

We have committed to our school a large number of orphan boys, also those whose home surroundings are such that the authorities do not feel that it is proper for the boy to return to when liberated, and, in view of these facts, it becomes necessary to find homes for them (in keeping with the requirement of the law) and to visit the boys as an occasion requires. We have found that these visits have a helpful influence in two ways—holding in check some fiery one, and encouraging those who are more easily discouraged; each feeling that the state cares for them still.

There is a popular idea that all boys who find their way into the Industrial School are thoroughly debased, but such is not the fact. For some of those who have been connected with the school are filling positions of honor and trust; and many of those we secure homes for prove themselves equal, and sometimes

superior, intellectually, to those of their own age in the neighborhood where they go. The following letters will give some indication of the boys standing.

“DR. MARTIN, DEAR SIR:—N——is all right. Whistling and singing nearly all the time.”

“DR. MARTIN, DEAR SIR:—Jimmy is still here, and is able to eat lots of fried chicken. He is willing to do whatever I require of him, and he is trying to fill the bill.”

“DEAR SIR:—A. A——is willing and intelligent, and in advance of boys of his age in school. He also brings good reports of his deportment in school. He is a worker, and gives no cause for complaint.”

It is a cause of gratitude that the state is making it possible for these bright orphan boys to be cared for, and while there was an appropriation made for this purpose, yet with the large increase in number to be cared for, it will require at least five hundred dollars a year for the next two years, to carry on this work as contemplated by the law. If we could only save one to good citizenship it would repay for this outlay, and every citizen would say so if it were his own boy; and yet during the last two years we have secured homes for scores.

The system of putting them out on contract, as arranged by you, is working admirably.

Another source of satisfaction is that whenever I secure a home for a boy, very soon some other person in the neighborhood applies for one; thus showing that the industrial, intellectual and religious teachings of the institution prepares the inmates for usefulness when they leave.

I cannot close my report without urging the importance of a suitable building for religious services. The room we use is not such as is absolutely required, and in forming the character we cannot afford to allow anything to hinder the most perfect free-

dom of moral development. Therefore, a chapel ought to be erectep, large enough to accommodate the entioe school, and tastefully furnished, for the worship of the Deity.

And to you, sir, I return my sincere thanks for the interest shown in the religious training of the inmates, especially in the home finding for the boys, and for the many courtesies shown to me personally.

I am, yours very truly,

GEO. W. MARTIN, D. D.,

Chaplain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA,

NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

Prof. John T. Mallalieu, Superintendent State Industrial School:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as physician to the Industrial School, for the two years ending December 1, 1892.

It is with pleasure that I have nothing to report of an epidemic or fatal nature. Of serious accidents, not more than two or three. Of minor accidents we have had mere than the usual number. Foot ball and base ball, as might be expected, have had many victims. Several cases of ivy poisoning have occurred each summer. I have treated, besides, broken, mashed and cut fingers, an almost severed ear, bruised eyes and scalp wounds.

A troublesome and more serious case, was one of a boy who ruptured the tendons of his right leg while wrestling. He was not permitted to use it for three weeks, then was kept on crutches for two weeks longer. When discharged he had good use of his leg.

Two beys suffered from broken legs, which were promptly set. This resulted in a perfect union of the bones in each instance.

and good use of the limbs afterwards. One boy was seriously burned on the face, chest, arms and hands, by lighting fire with what he supposed to be kerosene, but which proved to be gasoline. Diseases have been numerous, including cases of fever, erysipelas, bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, hdmorrhage from lungs, spasms, diphtheria (of mild form), dysentery; besides the endless number of coughs, colds and bowel troubles.

TOTAL REPORT.

Visits	425
Examinations	1,600
Prescriptions	1,073
Death rate.....	0

Allow me to thanks you for your assistance and furtherance of the success of my work—a work to which I have always given unvaried and conscientious effort.

I have the honor, sir, to be respectfully yours,

C. V. BASTEN, M. D..

Physician.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NEBRASKA INSTITUTE

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB

FOR THE

YEARS 1891 AND 1892,

TO THE

Governor of the State of Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

HON. JAMES E. BOYD.....	Governor
HON. A. R. HUMPHREY,.....	Com. of P. L. and B.
HON. J. C. ALLEN.....	Secretary of State
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MRS. O. T. TAYLOR.

MRS. EVA COMP.

MRS. C. C. WENTZ.

TEACHERS OF KINDERGARTEN.

MISS LELIA E. VAIL.

ART.

MISS MARY MURRAY.

DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. A. GILLESPIE	Steward
MRS. HELEN Z. GILLESPIE	Matron
J. C. DENISE	Physician
MRS. ANNA RICHARDS	Nurse
MISS LELIA FOOTE	Little Boys' Supervisor
MISS GERTRUDE BARGER	Little Girls' Supervisor
MISS MARTHA WRIGHT	Instructor, Class in Sewing
CHARLES COMP	Instructor, Class in Printing
D. J. RICHARDS	Instructor, Class in Carpentry
H. E. GLADWIN	Engineer

REPORT.

To His Excellency, James E. Boyd, Governor of Nebraska:

SIR: I have the distinguished honor to submit herewith the eighth biennial report of the Institute for the Deaf and dumb. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to be able to report continued prosperity and advancement of the school in all departments.

The attendance for the biennial period covered by this report has been one hundred and seventy-seven. Admitted during that time, forty-seven; present Decemeer 1st, one hundred and thirty-six. Since the organization of the school, three hundred and seventy-four have received its benefits.

These are distributed as to counties, as follows:

Adams.....	7
Antelope.....	2
Boone.....	8
Buffalo.....	3
Burt.....	8
Butler.....	7
Box Butte.....	2
Cass.....	10
Cedar.....	2
Chase.....	1
Cherry.....	1
Cheyenne.....	6
Clay.....	1
Colfax.....	6
Cuming.....	5
Custer.....	3
Dakota.....	6

Dawson	6
Dixon	4
Dodge	6
Douglas	60
Fillmore	2
Furnas	6
Gage	7
Gosper	1
Greeley	1
Hall	3
Hamilton	4
Harlan	1
Hayes	1
Hitchcock	2
Holt	4
Howard	1
Jefferson	5
Johnson	7
Kearney	4
Lancaster	21
Lincoln	2
Madison	3
Merrick	3
Nance	1
Nemaha	11
Nuckolls	3
Otoe	16
Pawnee	5
Perkins	1
Phelps	1
Pierce	1
Platte	4
Polk	9

Red Willow	2
Richardson	20
Saline	16
Sarpy	7
Saunders	10
Seward	5
Sheridan	3
Sherman	1
Thurston	1
Thayer	5
Valley	6
Washington	8
Wayne	1
Webster	3
York	2

The causes of deafness as assigned by the parents on the admission of the children are shown by the following table:

Congenital	118
Spinal meningitis	48
Scarlet fever	36
Brain fever	25
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	10
Fever, kind unknown	9
Earache	6
Scrofula	6
Fall in infancy	6
Measles	7
Cold	5
Cholera infantum	3
Lung fever	3
Catarrh	3
Fits	2

Abcess in ears	3
Inflammation of brain	4
Pneumonia	2
Paralysis	2
Yellow fever	1
Worms	1
Quinsy	1
Malaria	1
Intermittent fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Dropsy of brain	1
Dysetery	1
Congestion	1
Bronchitis	1
Unknown	49
La grippe	2

The health of our large household has been good. We are obliged, however, to record the death of one of our pupils, a little boy, Walter Williams, who was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, and died after a short illness. This matter is treated more fully in the physician's report.

But few changes have occurred in our teaching force. Mr. F. L. Reid resigned to enter business. Miss Grace Zorbaugh, to engage in similar work elsewhere. Their places were supplied by appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Wentz, Mrs. Eva Comp, and Miss Lelia Vail have been added to the corps, the latter as kindergarten teacher. All of these have entered upon their duties with energy and enthusiasm.

The system of instruction as pursued in this school is what might be termed eclectic. We believe in using any and every method by which the work can be accomplished in the shortest time and in the best manner. We have modified our former methods of teaching language and have adopted a plan by which

more work can be done and better results secured. The method adopted in this school of training the hearing of the partially deaf, and described more fully in previous reports, is still carried on as a special feature and with marked success. It has long since ceased to be experimental work, and is now becoming more general throughout the country. From an estimate made from statistical data of one of the eastern states, it is calculated that there are nearly as many partially deaf children in the country as of those entirely deaf. Thus, it will be seen that the auricular method of instruction may become co-extensive with the education of the deaf itself.

We have introduced kindergarten work also. We hope to have good results from it. Believing that by taking the deaf child in its tender years while its organs are tender and flexible, the chances for developing its hearing, if it has any, and of teaching it speech are better.

ART DEPARTMENT.

Eighty-three pupils receive instruction in art, forty-eight in class room graded work, and thirty-five studio work. In the class room we are able to find out those who have talent in this direction, and who would be benefited by special instruction. The system of drawing is the same as used in the public schools. The special work pursued is the same as used in the different art schools throughout the United States.

Drawing is taught from models, geometrical forms, casts from the antique, still life, and life. We have in the advanced class, five pupils painting in oil colors, three from life, and two from still life. All are interested and strive to make their work equal to that of any school, or class of students.

INDUSTRIES.

During the last two years in the school of carpentry, thirteen

boys have been instructed in the use of tools. Of these, four are taught carving and engraving, four turning, three do good work in scrool sawing. All are taught joining and repairing. In this work a classified course, similar to that of the general manual training schools is followed. The general repair work on the buildings is mostly done by this department. Several pieces of furniture have been made for the institute which would do credit to any manufactory, as regards carving, fitting, and finish. Also, as referred to elsewhere, this department has completed an eight-roomed cottage on the grounds which would do credit to any contractor.

In the school of printing, sixteen boys have been instructed in type setting, six in job work. Some of these are qualified to go into any printing office and earn a good support.

The Nebraska Mute Journal, a semi-monthly publication, is the work of these boys, and compares favorably with similar work from other states. Most of the job work of the institute is done here, also odd jobs from the city.

The girls are taught house work, sewing, fancy work, and dress making. A number become quite expert in these lines, and everyone old enough is able to do fairly good work. Twenty-two are now in the dress making class. Thirty-one are learning plain sewing, darning, and mending.

This technical feature of our work we regard as of vital importance to the welfare of the deaf. At this time when manual training is being made so prominent in general education methods it is important that we increase our facilities in this direction.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The special appropriations made by the last legislature have been used as follows: The item, \$4,300, heating apparatus, etc., has been used to replace the old apparatus in boys' wing with new radiators and piping. It is now satisfactory.

For water supply a new six-inch deep well was sunk near the old one. A plenteous supply of good water was struck at a depth of three hundred and three feet. The difficulty attendant upon pumping from so great a depth, the annoyance and expense of repairing, the liability of having the supply cut off by breakage, the lack of any adequate protection from fire, all combine to render the water supply here a matter of deep consideration and I most respectfully call your attention to it.

Two new brass cylinder washers were placed in the laundry.

One large room in industrial building was finished and is now occupied by the printing department, giving it commodious quarters.

The space over the kitchen was utilized and two rooms fitted up and occupied by domestics.

The appropriation of \$1,500 for a hospital has been expended in the erection of an eight room, brick veneer cottage. The work has been done mostly by our school of carpentry, and will compare favorably with that of any building on the grounds.

CONVENTIONS.

In July, 1892, the American Association for the Promotion of Teaching Speech to the Deaf held its second annual session at Lake George, N. Y. It was attended by those interested in teaching speech to the deaf. Its sessions were deeply interesting and profitable. This association is doing a great work in making public sentiment in the line of articulation methods. I had the honor of representing the Nebraska school.

The superintendents of American Institutions for the deaf held their Quadrennial Conference at Colorado Springs, Colo., and enjoyed the hospitalities of that state tendered by its superintendent, board of trustees and governor. These meetings in conference to compare ways and means for the advancement of

the cause of educating the deaf, result in great good. Thus all become acquainted with the best thought of each and the different schools receive the benefits. The next meeting will be held somewhere in the east, after which we hope our state will extend an invitation to meet in this school, and enjoy the hospitalities of Nebraska.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The World's Fair Auxiliary has made arrangements by which it is expected to have an exhibit of the schools for the deaf throughout the country. The intention is to have a living exhibit as well as a material one. To this end it is being arranged to have different schools represented by a class and an instructor, in order to show the methods pursued. We are also making preparations to have a material exhibit.

Our school has been honored by the committee of arrangements with an invitation to be a part of this living exhibit with a view to showing the plans adopted in this school for the development of latent hearing. In order to accept this honor, and make this material exhibit, and carry out the plans suggested will require funds to meet the expense. For this purpose an appropriation of \$1,000 or as much of it as is needed, is asked in the estimates.

IMPROVEMENTS ON GROUNDS.

A part of the grounds of the Institute is planted in fruit, such as blackberries, raspberries, grapes, cherries and apples. For the protection of this fruit and the grounds in general, it is necessary that a substantial fence be built around the entire premises. In the estimates submitted an appropriation is asked for this purpose.

The streets of the city are being graded and paved in the direction of the Institute. The city has purchased ground for a

park beyond the school, which it contemplates improving at once. Park ways are to be established which will in all probability pass the Institute grounds. This will necessitate the grading of the Institute streets. When the streets are graded, the sewer, and the water systems of the city will be extended. Connections with said systems will then have to be made. These improvements will all involve expense to the state. I respectfully call your attention to these matters, that the necessary provision may be made, so that public improvements may not be impeded on account of the state.

STATISTICS OF THE DEAF.

The census returns gives us these facts. The average annual attendance upon the public schools for the deaf was 501 in the decade 1840-1849; 912 in the decade 1850-1859; 1,563 in the decade 1860-1869; 3,159 in the decade 1870-1879, and 5,910 in the decade 1880-1889. In 1889 there was present in these schools 6,596.

Taking the schools only which have made complete reports of expenditures, the average annual cost per pupil, including both buildings and current expenses was \$271 in 1889, and \$252 for the decade 1880-1889. The average annual cost for the two previous decades was \$256, 1860-1869; and \$275 for 1870-1879. The average annual cost for current expenses, excluding building was for 1889 \$206, and for the decade 1880-1889, \$207.

•Taking four institutions in different sections of the country, that of California, which includes a department for the blind, at Berkeley, that of Michigan; at Flint; the American Asylum, at Hartford, Conn; the Kentucky Institute, at Danville. Their average for current expenses for the last decade per capita was, with an average attendance of $185\frac{1}{2}$, \$230.08; for total, including building expenses was \$286.01; our own for same period and

for same figures was, for current expenses, \$201.51; total \$266.53, with an average attendance of 99 1-5.

The census returns also give us this data concerning the deaf of Nebraska. We have a list of two hundred children of school age, not in school at that time. Of this number we have secured the attendance of thirty-six. We have on the list for admission in the near future, thirty names.

Our buildings are now full; on the girls' side, crowded. The amount of space for girls in the sleeping apartments is 28,875 cubic feet, giving to each child 465 feet. Health authorities give 800 feet as the minimum which should be allowed to a person. The more space above that figure the better.

The rooms now used as school rooms are required for living accommodations, and must be vacated for that purpose, or we must refuse any further increase in our number. Of course, the latter alternative is not to be considered; hence, the necessity of providing new school accommodations. I therefore recommend that an appropriation be made for a separate building to be used wholly for school purposes, and to contain school rooms, assembly rooms, library museum, art rooms, etc., with the necessary equipments for such a building.

This building should be erected with reference to the future as well as the present. As the population of the state increases, the deaf population increases in equal proportion. The general ratio of the deaf to the whole population is as 1 to 1,500. So it is a matter of wisdom in building up a permanent institution of this kind, to build beyond present necessities and not be obliged to tear down, to build larger as numbers increase.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations made two years ago will probably carry us through the biennial period, except in the case of fuel. It does

not seem at the time this report is written, that if we have severe weather for the next four months, which we may expect, that the balance in this fund will be sufficient; hence, I have asked in estimates an additional \$1,000.

The status of the funds as regards amount appropriated, amount expended, and balances in hands of State Treasurer is shown by the following statement.

	<i>Appropriated.</i>	<i>Expended.</i>	<i>On hand.</i>
Living expenses.....	\$15,000.00	\$11,709.86	\$3,290.14
Employees wages.....	7,300.00	5,806.09	1,493.91
Fuel and lights.....	8,000.00	6,494.34	1,505.66
Library, etc.....	700.00	472.23	227.77
Improvements on grounds...	500.00	164.10	335.90
Incidentals.....	500.00	357.60	142.50
Repairs, etc.....	7,000.00	6,329.39	670.61
Heating, etc.....	4,300.00	4,298.06	1.94
Superintendent.....	4,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00
Teachers, etc.....	20,000.00	14,668.28	5,331.72
Hospital building.....	1,500.00	1,362.25	137.75

STATEMENT

Showing the financial condition of the industries of the Institute for the deaf and dumb.

JOURNAL.

Received during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1891.....	\$228.19
Received during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1892.....	376.68
Expended during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1891.....	\$ 51.08
Expended during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1892.....	198.06

HOUSEHOLD, LIVESTOCK, ETC.

Received during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1891.....	64.20
Received during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1892.....	75.15
Expended during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1891.....	182.61
Expended during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1892.....	216.25

CARPENTER SHOP.

Received during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1891.....	5.40
Received during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1892.....	15.46
Expended during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1891.....	————
Expended during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1892.....	————

SEWING DEPARTMENT.

Received during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1891.....	89.90
Received during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1892.....	109.10
Expended during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1891.....	1.80
Expended during the year ending Nov. 30th,	
1892.....	1.95
Total.....	<u>\$651.75</u> <u>\$964.48</u>

RECAPITULATION.

JOURNAL.

By balance	\$355.73
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HOUSEHOLD, LIVESTOCK, ETC.

To balance	\$259.51
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CARPENTER SHOP.

By balance	20.86
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SEWING DEPARTMENT.

By balance	195.25
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Total	\$259.51	\$571.84
		259.51

	\$312.33
By balance on hand Nov. 30th, 1890	77.24

Amount on hand Nov. 30th, 1892	\$389.59
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RECOMMENDATIONS.

I repeat my recommendation of two years ago, that the legal name of this school be changed. At present the school is known by the Nebraska Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The word dumb carries with it in the popular mind, the idea of feebleness or stupidity, and to parents this is repugnant, and they do not wish to place their children, who are unfortunate, where they would be considered stupid as well. Therefore the change should be made. It should be called just what it is—a school. Then these objectionable features would be removed, and parents of deaf children would feel that they are sending them to school, not to an asylum. I therefore recommend that this institution be known hereafter as the Nebraska School for the Deaf.

The following estimates are herewith submitted for the current expenses for the next two years:

Living expenses.....	\$18,000
Employes wages.....	7,800
Fuel and light.....	9,000
School supplies. library, stationery, postage and apparatus.....	700
Overhauling heating apparatus.....	500
Improvements on grounds.....	1,000
Fence around premises.....	1,000
Incidentals.....	800
Repairs, improvements, paints, oils, feed, fittings, pipe, hardware and furniture.....	9,000
Telephone.....	500
One new boiler set.....	1,000
Supplies for industries.....	2,000
Deficiency in fuel.....	1,000
World's Fair exhibit.....	1,000
Heating and furnishing hospital.....	500

SALARIES.

Teachers, matron, supervisors, clerk, nurse and physician.....	\$22,000
Superintendent.....	4,000

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I wish to extend thanks to you for your courtesy and confidence reposed in me and my management of this school. Also to the board individually and collectively, I desire to express my thanks for their interest in our work, and counsel and support in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the school, and to the officers and teachers for their loyalty,

their co-operation and readiness to carry out the plans suggested for the betterment of the school, to the pupils for their courteous obedience.

Looking forward to a fair treatment at the hands of the legislature which has always been kind and generous towards us, and to the future for the same prosperity and advancement as in the past, and to God who doeth all things well, for His blessing, this report is submitted.

J. A. GILLESPIE, Principal.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

There is reason to be profoundly thankful that the pupils of this school have enjoyed such good health during the last two years. No epidemic of any kind has prevailed. I cannot but believe that this state of things is very largely attributable to the admirable hygienic rules and regulations enforced by the superintendent, and the spirit of loving care manifested by him and all the teachers towards all the children. No one sees this homelike parental oversight like the physician, who is brought into such intimate relation with all parties, and I deem it a duty as well as a privilege to bear this merited tribute to all the officers.

The minor ailments and accidents incident to such a gathering of youth have been numerous enough to keep the hospital force occupied much of the time, but only a few cases of severe illness have been treated.

We are called upon, however, to chronicle the death of one little boy, who was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism and died after all had been done for him that medical skill could do.

For many years of connection with this institution, almost from its beginning to the present time, and having seen it grow from a mere nucleus to its present proportions, I am fully persuaded that the time has come for the state to build more largely and

wisely than heretofore. The present buildings are a piece of 'patchwork' made at various times as the needs of this class of unfortunates might require, and the state of the treasury might warrant. We have barely recovered from the surprise caused by the publication of the last census, and when we analyze that the population of over a million souls, we find a very sudden demand for the care of a large number of deaf children not before heard of. I therefore heartily endorse the application of Supt. Gillespie for an appropriation for an additional building such as is suggested in his report, and would urge immediate action, because before the next two years roll by, with the usual delay in construction, the present accommodations will be wholly inadequate, and by the crowding and inconvenience that will necessarily follow, the health of the pupils will be endangered, and the efficiency of the school in all educational lines will be greatly impaired.

J. C. DENISE, M. D.

LIST OF PUPILS ADMITTED IN 1891 AND 1892.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

277

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	DISEASE.	ADMISSION.
Anderson, Jose Marie.....	12	Kearney.....	Congenital.....	December 31, 1890.
Barber, China.....	14	Lancaster.....	Whooping cough.....	October 15, 1892.
Brown, John.....	15	Thayer.....	Scrofula.....	September 16, 1891.
Bryce, Nellie.....	15	Washington.....	Scarlet fever.....	October 1, 1892.
Chase, Frank.....	6	Douglas.....	Gathering in head.....	September 16, 1891.
Christiansen, Mary.....	7	Kearney.....	Unknown.....	September 14, 1892.
Dunker, Charles.....	6	Otoe.....	Congenital.....	September 16, 1891.
Dunkinson, Clara.....	6	Douglas.....	Congenital.....	September 16, 1891.
Gregg, Myrtle.....	10	Lancaster.....	Whooping cough.....	November 1, 1891.
Haller, Earl.....	7	Sheridan.....	Catarrhal fever.....	October 15, 1892.
Hobson, James.....	14	Douglas.....	Earache.....	December 15, 1890.
Hoffstatter, Claude.....	7	Douglas.....	La grippe.....	October 7, 1892.
Kellner, Harry.....	5	Madison.....	Unknown.....	October 10, 1892.
Kennealley, Martin.....				
Korner, Ruby.....	12	Richardson.....	Unknown.....	September 14, 1892.
Kubat, John.....	10	Saline.....	Unknown.....	September 16, 1891.
Lainson, Leslie G.....	11	Hamilton.....	Congenital.....	September 14, 1892.
Lee, Harold.....	8	Saline.....	Fall.....	September 16, 1891.
Luhn, Emma C.....	11	Richardson.....	Brain fever.....	October 2, 1892.
McCord, Helen.....	16	Antelope.....	Congenital.....	December 1, 1891.
McMaus, Thomas.....	11	Nemaha.....	Unknown.....	September 16, 1891.
Marek, Julia.....	8	Dodge.....	Brain fever.....	September 16, 1891.
Martin, Willie.....	16	Nemaha.....	Measles.....	September 14, 1892.
May, Otto Frank.....	11	Seward.....	Congenital.....	September 1, 1892.
Morse, Emma.....	12	Boone.....	Measles.....	October 1, 1892.
Oliver, Helen.....	5	Lancaster.....	Whooping cough.....	September 14, 1892.
Opner, John.....	8	Gage.....	Brain fever.....	September 14, 1892.
Osmun, Ziba.....	10	York.....	La grippe.....	September 14, 1892.
Patterson, Emily.....	8	Boone.....	Congenital.....	September 16, 1891.

LIST OF PUPILS ADMITTED IN 1891 AND 1892—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	DISEASE.	ADMISSION.
Patterson, Lucretia.....	5	Boone	Congenital	September 14, 1891.
Peters, Perry D.....	18	Lincoln	Scarlet fever	October 5, 1892.
Peterson, Helen.....	8	Saline	Congenital	September 16, 1891.
Pillsbury, Bertram.....	9	Cheyenne	Unknown	September 16, 1891.
Palik, Martin.....	19	Colfax	Unknown	September 16, 1891.
Randall, Laura.....	15	Clay	Unknown	October 1, 1891.
Rosenthal, Johanne.....	14	Lancaster	Congenital	September 14, 1892.
Smith, Anna C.....	11	Wayne	Fall	September 14, 1892.
Smrha, Mary.....	8	Fillmore	Congenital	November 21, 1892.
Snow, Blanche.....	5	Cheyenne	Fever	September 14, 1891.
Stillahn, Margaret.....	5	Otoe	Spinal fever	October 16, 1891.
Stodola, John.....	8	Colfax	Unknown	November 1, 1892.
Stokes, Martha.....	8	Douglas	Fever	October 15, 1891.
Stover, Merill.....	22	Gage	Congenital	December 1, 1891.
Tatum, Winnie.....	7	Cedar	Congenital	September 16, 1891.
Wittwer, Isaac.....	7	Richardson	Congenital	September 16, 1891.
Yost, James.....	10	Dodge	Spinal fever	November 1, 1891.

LIST OF PUPILS.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	DISEASE.	ADMISSION.
Aikins, James.....	8	Polk.....	.....	September 20, 1882.
Allan, Martha.....	14	Washington.....	Scarlet fever.....	September 4, 1884.
Allen, Edward.....	7	Dawson.....	Fall.....	October 14, 1879.
Allen, Bertha.....	7	Otoe.....	Scarlet fever.....	September 17, 1890.
Allward, Florence.....	7	Gage.....	Congenital.....	September 15, 1886.
Anderson, Johnne.....	20	Polk.....	".....	December 18, 1880.
Anderson, Franklin.....	9	Lancaster.....	.....	September 20, 1888.
Auguist, Emma.....	11	Douglas.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 20, 1884.
Bailey, Burt.....	12	".....	Scarlet fever.....	September 20, 1882.
Batterson, Grace.....	15	Cass.....	Typhoid fever.....	September 19, 1888.
Barger, Abraham.....	12	Douglas.....	Sickness.....	September 25, 1884.
Bauman, John.....	10	Dixon.....	Congenital.....	October 5, 1885.
Bauman, Bertha.....	8	".....	".....	October 1, 1885.
Bauman, Gustave.....	7	".....	".....	October 25, 1890.
Beahm, Asa.....	10	Butler.....	Spinal fever.....	October .., 1881.
Beck, Frederick.....	14	Burt.....	Spinal meningitis.....	October .., 1881.
Beeman, George.....	8	Hamilton.....	Cholera infantum.....	November .., 1879.
Belcke, Alexander.....	7	Douglas.....	Congenital.....	September 20, 1882.
Bell, Nettie.....	10	Seward.....	.....	November 25, 1878.
Bingham, Richard.....	10	Douglas.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 16, 1889.
Bishop, Lilly.....	8	Sarpy.....	Congenital.....	October 7, 1879.
Black, Linda.....	10	Merrick.....	Scarlet fever.....	October 13, 1879.
Blankinship, Lloyd.....	7	Nemaha.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 22, 1890.
Blue, Nellie.....	17	Saline.....	Congenital.....	December 3, 1887.
Boatright, Arthur.....	15	Polk.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 20, 1889.
Boggs, James.....	7	Cluster.....	Congenital.....	September 15, 1886.
Boggs, Ida.....	15	".....	".....	September 15, 1886.
Bohart, Fannie.....	20	Douglas.....	".....	September 17, 1890.
Bohman, Gustave.....		Collax.....	.....	.....

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	DISEASE.	ADMISSION.
Boston, Joseph.....	10	Washington.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 20, 1882.
Bowman, Oliver.....	9	Dodge.....	Scarlet fever.....	September 20, 1883.
Boyd, Mary.....	15	Nuckolls.....	Dysentery.....	September 19, 1888.
Body, Elizabeth.....	22	Richardson.....	Swelling in ears.....	October 8, 1870.
Boyer, Lily.....	10	Douglas.....	Spinal meningitis.....	April 10, 1889.
Brannon, Sarah.....	16	Saline.....	Congenital.....	November 3, 1877.
Brannon, Amanda.....	11	".....	".....	November 3, 1872.
Bray, Maggie.....	13	Dakota.....	".....	October 13, 1880.
Brooks Caroline.....	13	Butler.....	Gathering in head.....	October, 25, 1872.
Brougard, Mary.....	13	Furnas.....	Unknown.....	September 19, 1879.
Brouhard, Rose.....	10	".....	Congenital.....	September 19, 1879.
Brouhard, Charlie.....	10	".....	".....	September 17, 1890.
Brown, Charles.....	10	Nemaha.....	Unknown.....	October 14, 1879.
Brown, Judson.....	9	".....	Congenital.....	October 14, 1879.
Brunner, Franklin.....	8	Antelope.....	Scarlet fever.....	September 22, 1880.
Buckley, John.....	12	Johnson.....	Congenital.....	September 25, 1884.
Buckley, Stephen.....	12	".....	".....	September 9, 1883.
Burns, Mary.....	14	Burt.....	Measles.....	February 12, 1883.
Burrows, Lulu.....	8	Valley.....	Congenital.....	September 21, 1883.
Burnett, Eddie.....	7	Cass.....	Whooping cough.....	September 20, 1882.
Butrick, Lucy.....	10	Richardson.....	Brain fever.....	September 9, 1874.
Cain, James.....	10	Saline.....	".....	September 22, 1880.
Calegan, Joseph.....	8	Douglas.....	Fall.....	September 20, 1884.
Callahan, Cathrine.....	12	".....	Scarlet fever.....	April 9, 1869.
Carlson, Joseph.....	10	Nuckolls.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 22, 1880.
Chambers, William.....	10	Cumming.....	".....	September 22, 1879.
Chinnoek, Nelson.....	13	Saline.....	Typhoid fever.....	September 24, 1877.
Clark, John.....	10	Furnas.....	Cold.....	September 20, 1874.
Clark, Earnest.....	10	Platte.....	Spinal meningitis.....	October 1, 1885.

10	Claus, Cornelious	Madison.	Congenital	September 12, 1883.
	Cody, Bridget	Lancaster.	"	September 15, 1880.
15	Cody, Maggie.	"	"	September 15, 1883.
9	Cody, Edward.	"	"	September 18, 1878.
	Cody, Katie	"	"	September 17, 1890.
13	Coleman, Hattie	Buffalo	Unknown	October 1, 1885.
5	Connell, Ralph	Saline	Scarlet fever	October 12, 1883.
8	Cornish, Ella	Douglas	Brain fever	September 9, 1874.
12	Collins, Elizabeth.	"	Whooping cough	August 3, 1889.
9	Collins, Nellie.	"	Congenital	August 3, 1869.
7	Collins, Charles	Otoe	Typhoid fever	September 19, 1879.
13	Coyte, Catharine.	Johnson.	Brain fever	September 20, 1882.
9	Crawford, Otie	Holt.	Cold	November 1, 1886.
14	Cullen, William	Greeley	Spinal meningitis	January 18, 1889.
20	Dalzell, Bertie.	Nemaha	Typhoid fever	October, 15, 1885
18	Davis, Nettie	Saunders	Congenital	September 20, 1882.
10	Davis, Charles	"	"	September 12, 1883.
9	Davis, George.	"	"	October 27, 1890.
7	Davis, Almer	Douglas	Spinal meningitis	September 19, 1887.
6	Davis, Francis	Washington	Congenital	September 15, 1883.
11	Davis, William	Webster	Spinal meningitis	October 12, 1881.
9	Dedrick, Charles	Hamilton	Unknown	October 15, 1883.
9	Delanoy, Fred	Madison	Scarlet fever	January 18, 1880.
14	Demarantville, John	Lancaster	Congenital	January 20, 1875.
11	DeVries, John	Sherman	Unknown	September 17, 1890.
11	Dickinson, Arthur	Hall	Catarrh	February 12, 1888.
12	Dinesen, Mary	Valley	Congenital	September 12, 1884.
22	Divine, Louis	Seward	Scarlet fever	September 17, 1890.
13	Dixon, Louise	Dawson	Fever	November 23, 1888.
11	Donahue, Walter	Douglas	Lung fever	September 29, 1887.
13	Donnelly, Mary	Lancaster	Congenital	September 28, 1876.
10	Dumke, Fritz	York	"	March 6, 1890.
14	Eagan, Walter	Colfax	"	December 8, 1883.
14	Edgerton, Francis	Holt	"	
24	Edgerton, Effie	"	"	
8	Edgerton, Maud	"	"	
6	Eddy, Gertie	"	"	
15		Nance	"	

LIST OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	DISEASE.	ADMISSION.
Ernst, George.....	8	Douglas.....	"	October 18, 1879.
Erskine, Nettie.....	12	Lancaster.....	"	September 25, 1884.
Everts, Michael.....	7	Saline.....	Typhoid fever.....	October 15, 1879.
Falk, Selma.....	13	Polk.....	Unknown.....	February 7, 1890.
Ferguson, Margaret.....	20	Saunders.....	Congenital.....	September 6, 1870.
Ferguson, Nancy.....	18	"	"	September 6, 1870.
Ferris, Ethel.....	19	Seward.....	Scarlet fever.....	September 17, 1879.
Fields, Leona.....	14	Jefferson.....	"	September 25, 1888.
Finklebaugh, Norris.....	8	Polk.....	Unknown.....	September 12, 1883.
Fitch, Belle.....	12	Washington.....	Scarlet fever.....	October 3, 1883.
Flood, John.....	8	Cheyenne.....	Congenital.....	September 24, 1882.
Flood, Charles.....	6	"	"	September 24, 1884.
Forbes, Estella.....	15	Douglas.....	Bronchitis.....	September 30, 1882.
Forney, Thomas.....	9	Richardson.....	Scarlet fever.....	September 3, 1872.
Forrel, Oscar.....	7	Thayer.....	Congenital.....	October 18, 1886.
Forrel, Nellie.....	10	"	"	October 18, 1886.
Foster, Lilly.....	13	Adams.....	Earache.....	September 12, 1883.
Fountain, Albert.....	22	Kearney.....	Unknown.....	October 3, 1874.
Freeman, Moses.....	14	Nemaha.....	Congenital.....	October 20, 1870.
Freeman, Samuel.....	11	"	"	October 20, 1870.
Freeman, Bertha.....	19	Holt.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 23, 1887.
French, Cora.....	16	Richardson.....	"	September 16, 1889.
Froah, Rudolph.....	7	Douglas.....	"	October 2, 1885.
Gabrial, Chester.....	22	Johnson.....	Congenital.....	November 7, 1890.
Gallagher, Ellen.....	18	Cuming.....	"	September 30, 1876.
Gard, Laura.....	7	Pawnee.....	Dropsy of brain.....	September 23, 1887.
Goodro, Mary.....	12	"	Scarlet fever.....	September 15, 1879.
Gould, Maud.....	9	Adams.....	Congenital.....	September 23, 1880.
Gould, Lulu.....		"	"	September 23, 1880.

7	Gould, Grace.	Adams.	Congenital.	September 15, 1880.
8	Grossnicklaus, Eliza.	Polk.	Unknown.	October 1, 1885.
11	Green, Ida.	Dodge.	Congenital.	April 3, 1869.
6	Greib, Fred.	Douglas.	Inflammation of brain.	September 15, 1868.
25	Griggs, Annie.	Gage.	Fever.	September 26, 1872.
8	Gutting, August.	Douglas.	Congenital.	October 7, 1874.
13	Haldy, Mina.	"	Congenital.	September 12, 1884.
11	Harrison, Viola.	Red Willow.	Brain fever.	September 22, 1889.
15	Hagedorn, Lydia.	Sarpy.	Earache.	September 12, 1884.
14	Hahn, Clara.	Douglas.	Measles.	April 1, 1875.
7	Hall, Minnie.	Pierce.	Spinal meningitis.	September 12, 1884.
8	Hanson, Christopher.	Lincoln.	Whooping cough.	September 17, 1890.
6	Harrington, William.	Cass.	Unknown.	September 23, 1887.
14	Harms, Catherine.	Gage.	Congenital.	January 22, 1889.
12	Harris, Thomas.	Thurston.	Spinal fever.	September 17, 1890.
10	Hartman, Charles.	Dawson.	Congenital.	September 17, 1890.
7	Hashberger, Daniel.	Colfax.	Lung fever.	June 17, 1839.
7	Hawver, George.	Douglas.	Scarlet fever.	April 17, 1878.
11	Hedrick, Mary.	Cheyenne.	Spinal meningitis.	September 30, 1882.
10	Henton, Leona.	Douglas.	Pneumonia.	September 23, 1887.
9	Henry, Mary.	Nuckolls.	Paralysis.	November 16, 1888.
10	Hileman, Joseph M.	Dakota.	Unknown.	December 5, 1877.
22	Hitchcock, William.	Richardson.	Brain fever.	September 2, 1870.
19	Hoppes, Mary.	"	Congenital.	September 9, 1873.
12	Hoppes, John.	"	Whooping Cough.	September 9, 1873.
9	Hoppes, Nancy.	"	Congenital.	September 9, 1873.
14	Howard, Ester.	Sarpy.	Scarlet fever.	June 17, 1869.
12	Hruza, Ferdinand.	Hayes.	Typhoid fever.	January 23, 1887.
15	Huggins, Edward.	Douglas.	Congenital.	September 29, 1886.
9	Humpal, George.	Saunders.	Congestion of brain.	April 2, 1879.
39	Hunt, Robert.	Douglas.	Scarlet fever.	November 16, 1889.
7	Hunt, Jennie.	Dakota.	Worms.	October 1, 1885.
14	Huser, George.	Furnas.	Quinsy.	November 2, 1879.
18	Ide, Betsy.	Adams.	Typhoid.	September 20, 1879.
10	Jackson, Justice.	Otoe.	Fits.	November 18, 1878.
6	Jackson, Lou.	Boone.	Unknown.	September 24, 1884.
12	James, Benjamin.	Chase.	Spinal meningitis.	September 23, 1897.
			Fever.	September 23, 1897.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	DISEASE.	ADMISSION.
Jeffers, William.....	10	Cass.....	Measles.....	December 15, 1872.
Jenkins, Maud.....	11	Dakota.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 17, 1890.
Jensen, Christian.....	10	Hamilton.....	Congenital.....	September 17, 1872.
Jacobs, John.....	10	Fillmore.....	Fits.....	September 20, 1872.
Johnson, Leroy.....	7	Laucaster.....	Congenital.....	October 12, 1881.
Josephson, Alfred.....	10	Douglas.....	".....	September 23, 1887.
Harr, Harry.....	11	Perkins.....	".....	January 21, 1889.
Kelly, Mary.....	41	Burt.....	".....	April 30, 1873.
Kelly, Daniel.....	10	Douglas.....	Fever.....	April 11, 1872.
Kennedy, Mary.....	11	Pawnee.....	Typhoid fever.....	April 15, 1869.
Kerr, Ida.....	8	Adams.....	Measles.....	September 25, 1887.
King, William.....	9	Sarpy.....	Congenital.....	October 1, 1879.
King, Ulysses.....	7	".....	".....	October 1, 1879.
Kiper, William.....	13	Webster.....	Spinal meningitis.....	October 7, 1874.
Kiddell, Mary.....	10	Otoe.....	".....	October 7, 1874.
Kistler, Myrtle.....	18	Dawson.....	Pneumonia.....	April 2, 1878.
Kitchen, Nettie.....	11	Boone.....	Typhoid fever.....	October 1, 1885.
Klein, William.....	15	Douglas.....	Brain fever.....	March 9, 1889.
Kluge, Charles.....	10	Lancaster.....	".....	May 21, 1878.
Knerr, Viola.....	13	Polk.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 20, 1882.
Krause, Martha.....	11	".....	".....	October 7, 1878.
Leach, Mary.....	18	Sheridan.....	Scarlet fever.....	October 12, 1881.
Lindholm, Matilda.....	14	Dawson.....	Scrofula.....	September 23, 1887.
Lindstrom, Anna.....	8	Douglas.....	Unknown.....	October 1, 1885.
Lloyd, Cora Ethel.....	6	".....	Scarlet fever.....	October 1, 1885.
Lockhart, Jane.....	10	Boone.....	Cold.....	September 23, 1887.
Lockhart, John.....	8	".....	Congenital.....	November 30, 1885.
Lally, Harry.....	12	Douglas.....	Unknown.....	September 20, 1882.
Lorbier, Edward.....	14	Dodge.....	Brain fever.....	April 20, 1890.
				October 12, 1881.

Livingstone, William	8	Lancaster	Scarlet fever	September 22, 1880.
Lotz, Catherine	13	Dakota	Brain fever	October 12, 1889.
Loucks, Joseph	12	Richardson	Fall	September 3, 1872.
McBride, Laura	19	Butler	Congenital	December 2, 1878.
McCartney, John	13	Valley	"	September 12, 1883.
McCoy, Minnie	18	Kearney	Intermittent fever	September 18, 1888.
McDonald, George	6	Lancaster	Spinal meningitis	October 3, 1878.
McKee, Frederick	11	Otoe	Congenital	March 3, 1887.
McKee, Florence	10	"	"	October 4, 1883.
McIntosh, Linnora	18	Butler	Spinal meningitis	December 2, 1878.
McMannus, Maggie	14	Nemaha	Congenital	October 1, 1885.
McMannus, Peter	9	"	"	October 1, 1885.
Mavity, Martha	19	Johnson	Whooping cough	October 12, 1881.
Marshall, Julia	6	Lancaster	Congenital	September 17, 1886.
Marshall, Rebecca	7	"	"	October 1, 1885.
Marshall, Maud	7	"	"	September 17, 1890.
Marsh, William	11	Burt	Spinal meningitis	September 20, 1882.
Marsh, Seward	7	Cuming	Unknown	September 18, 1887.
Masters, Preston	15	Otoe	Typhoid fever	December 1, 1881.
Matney, James	6	Burt	Malaria	September 19, 1888.
Maze, Sarah	9	Seward	Typhoid fever	September 10, 1883.
Meade, Isabelle	12	Saline	Scrofula	September 20, 1880.
Menard, Aimee	8	Red Willow	Spinal meningitis	September 12, 1884.
Mercer, Harry	20	Buffalo	Scarlet fever	September 17, 1889.
Merrill, Herbert	19	Gage	"	September 17, 1879.
Miller, Minnie	8	Douglas	Brain fever	September 9, 1874.
Miller, Ellen	19	Cass	"	October 16, 1876.
Miller, Amelia	13	Hitchcock	Paralysis	September 19, 1887.
Mirr, Charles	7	Otoe	Congenital	April 3, 1869.
Mootz, John	12	Furnas	Congenital	November 6, 1885.
Mohr, Agnes	8	Cuming	Scarlet fever	September 22, 1880.
Morratz, Fred	14	"	Spinal meningitis	February 1, 1887.
Mount, Floyd	9	Douglas	Scarlet fever	January 29, 1870.
Muntz, Elizabeth	21	Butler	Congenital	November 13, 1881.
Murphy, Michael	8	Douglas	Spinal meningitis	October 7, 1888.
Myers, Francis	8	Washington	Typhoid fever	February 10, 1882.
Nance, John	23	Richardson	Brain fever	September 2, 1870.

LIST OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	DISEASE.	ADMISSION.
Needham, Lenora.....	10	Merrick.....	Congenital.....	September 16, 1880.
Nettleton, Oliver.....	12	Saline	"	December 21, 1875.
Norman, Josephine	11	Otoe.....	Lung fever.....	October 12, 1879.
Oelke, Christopher.....	12	"	Brain fever	September 12, 1883.
O'Brien, John	8	"	"	October 1, 1885.
Page, Otfie.....	10	Douglas.....	Spinal meningitis.....	March 10, 1887.
Palmanter, Jennie.....	25	Burt.....	Scarlet fever.....	April 15, 1869.
Parker, Pearl	15	Thayer.....	Unknown	September 23, 1887.
Parli, Fred.....	7	Pawnee.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 20, 1882.
Partlou, Oliver.....	15	Jefferson.....	Unknown	October 17, 1879.
Patterson, Rachel.....	7	Boone.....	Measles	September 12, 1884.
Peterson, Jensine	9	Saline.....	Congenital	September 15, 1886.
Phelps, Fannie.....	10	Douglas.....	"	October 1, 1885.
Phillips, John.....	22	Cheyenne	"	September 17, 1884.
Pickering, John.....	7	Dawson	Scarlet fever	September 15, 1879.
Porter, Orrin.....	10	Jefferson.....	Congenital	October 7, 1878.
Porter, Henry.....	13	"	"	October 13, 1882.
Porter, Charles.....	7	Pawnee.....	"	September 19, 1888.
Pospisal, Frank.....	31	Douglas.....	"	September 29, 1883.
Plenz, Herman.....	9	Lancaster.....	Unknown	September 19, 1890.
Ray, Cora.....	13	Custer.....	Spinal meningitis.....	October 1, 1885.
Ream, Ella.....	19	Saline.....	"	November 22, 1887.
Redfield, Charles	7	Douglas.....	Cholera infantum.....	April 6, 1869.
Reed, Mamie.....	13	Sheridan.....	Catarrh.....	September 23, 1887.
Regan, Daniel.....	10	Platte	Cold.....	October 18, 1875.
Regan, Patrick.....	12	"	Unknown	December 18, 1888.
Reid, Bessie.....	7	Douglas.....	Congenital	September 23, 1887.
Rennan, Christopher.....	15	Johnson.....	"	October 18, 1874.
Rexford, Cora.....	15	Jefferson.....	Whooping cough.....	September 16, 1883.

Rhenstrom, Johanne.....	12	Burt.....	Brain fever.....	September 12, 1883.
Rhiley, Lloyd.....	8	Phelps.....	Unknown.....	September 23, 1887.
Riddle, John.....	14	Cass.....	Congenital.....	January 12, 1881.
Robinson, James.....	11	Richardson.....	Brain fever.....	September 3, 1872.
Rudd, Ella.....	10	Thayer.....	Scarlet fever.....	February 3, 1880.
Russel, Walden.....	15	Otoe.....	Unknown.....	February 17, 1890.
Ross, John.....	13	Hitchcock.....	".....	October 17, 1882.
Sabastian, Obadiah.....	9	Colfax.....	".....	September 12, 1883.
Sableman, Gustave.....	28	Saunders.....	Congenital.....	September 6, 1882.
Seclenier, Walter.....	17	Sarpy.....	Unknown.....	January 13, 1888.
Sheetz, Pinkney.....	17	Hall.....	Scarlet fever.....	January 23, 1887.
Stiefert, Edward.....	9	Polk.....	".....	October 1, 1885.
Sinclair, Maggie.....	21	Box Butte.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 17, 1890.
Skeen, Robert.....	11	Douglas.....	Congenital.....	March 3, 1871.
Skelton, John.....	11	Sarpy.....	Brain fever.....	September 13, 1888.
Smejkai, Joseph.....	9	Saline.....	Unknown.....	October 1, 1885.
Smith, Julia.....	16	Richardson.....	Typhoid fever.....	September 19, 1876.
Smith, Elizabeth.....	18	".....	Brain fever.....	December 14, 1875.
Smith, Minnie.....	12	Douglas.....	Spinal meningitis.....	October 10, 1882.
Smith, Walter.....	15	Lancaster.....	Cholera infantum.....	October 10, 1890.
Smith, Mela Tiah.....	8	Douglas.....	Congenital.....	September 17, 1890.
Snow, M.....	10	Nemaha.....	".....	October 12, 1881.
Spencer, Etta.....	19	Valley.....	Scrofula.....	September 29, 1883.
Spencer, Laura.....	22	".....	".....	September 29, 1888.
Spencer, Arthur.....	17	".....	".....	September 20, 1888.
Spracktis, Charles.....	12	Douglas.....	Congenital.....	October 2, 1885.
Spratlen, Sanford.....	7	Cass.....	".....	October 25, 1890.
Stafford, Clarence.....	20	Butler.....	".....	September 16, 1879.
Stafford, Newton.....	18	".....	".....	September 16, 1879.
Steyer, John.....	8	Douglas.....	".....	October 13, 1879.
Stewart, Etta.....	15	".....	Unknown.....	March 19, 1885.
Stokes, Mary.....	7	Washington.....	Scarlet fever.....	February 8, 1877.
Stover, Weldon.....	8	Gage.....	Abscess.....	September 17, 1890.
Staats, John.....	11	Saunders.....	Whooping Cough.....	September 19, 1874.
Stuht, Rudolf.....	8	Douglas.....	Spinal meningitis.....	September 26, 1879.
Sullivan, William.....	8	Johnson.....	Fever.....	September 25, 1874.
Sweezy, Jennie.....	9	Burt.....	Congenital.....	September 19, 1888.

LIST OF PUPILS.—*Concluded.*

NAME.	AGE.	COUNTY.	DISEASE.	ADMISSION.
Swenson, A. F.	18	Buffalo	Earache	October 1, 1882.
Thierman, Wayne	16	Webster	Unknown	November 1, 1889.
Thomas, John	8	Cass	Earache	May 1, 1889.
Thomson, Alice	12	Jefferson	Spinal meningitis	December 3, 1882.
Thompson, Eva	18	Howard	"	October 6, 1886.
Thompson, Alma	8	Saunders	Unknown	October 1, 1885.
Tonason, James	22	Dixon	Brain fever	September 19, 1888.
Toner, John	7	"	Congenital	October 12, 1881.
Toner, Eliza	8	"	"	September 22, 1880.
Toner, Mary	9	"	"	October 1, 1876.
Tonyan, Mary	7	Platte	Scarlet fever	September 17, 1890.
Towner, Martha	14	Adams	Fall	November 29, 1884.
Troyer, Arthur	14	Saline	Spinal meningitis	September 30, 1882.
Turner, Robert	15	Washington	Brain fever	January 12, 1881.
Uher, Wencil	13	Douglas	Spinal meningitis	April 1, 1882.
Unwin, William	7	Merrick	Unknown	September 19, 1877.
Ullrich, Charles	9	Douglas	Spinal meningitis	April 1, 1882.
Vaughan, John	17	"	Unknown	January 22, 1888.
Vetter, Caroline	22	Richardson	Yellow fever	October 12, 1870.
Wandling, Eliza	11	Gosper	Brain fever	October 15, 1885.
Wagh, Alfred	14	Dodge	Spinal meningitis	September 19, 1884.
Waybright, Diana	14	Douglas	Congenital	April 19, 1871.
Wessman, Victoria	13	"	Earache	September 53, 1887.
White, Graham	...	Otoe	"	...
Whited, Earnest	13	Dakota	Typhoid fever	September 19, 1880.
Williams, Walter	6	Douglas	Unknown	November 29, 1886.
Willson, Hutchinson	16	"	Diphtheria	September 17, 1890.
Willman, Hester	8	Otoe	Earache	September 27, 1890.
Wohiforth, John	19	Saunhars	Scarlet fever	September 17, 1884.

Young, Mary.....	10	Cass	Congenital	September 23, 1880.
Young, George.....	10	"	"	September 6, 1880.
Young, Elizabeth	8	Harlan	"	September 11, 1883.
Zadina, John	14	Douglas	Typhoid fever.....	December 3, 1886.
Zweifel, Maud.....	8	Hall	Spinal meningitis.....	September 30, 1881.

OUTLINE OF STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.

Language—Nouns

Names of objects in school room { book,
desk,
chalk.

Articles of daily use { broom,
brush,
chair.

Articles of clothing { hat,
shoes,
dress.

Parts of body { head,
arms,
hands

Articles of food taught in connection with adjectives:

Some, a, an, as some bread, some butter.

Names of domestic animals { horse,
cow,
hog.

Apartments in house { dining room,
bed-room,
parlor.

Days of week.

Proper Nouns, as—names of teachers, officers, classmates, etc.

Transitive Verbs, as—threw, shot, ate, kicked, dropped, kissed, struck, pushed, bit, caught, gave, etc.

Intransitive Verbs, as—ran, walked, jumped, hopped, knelt, felt, laughed, cried, sat, etc.

Adjectives, as—good, bad, big, small, happy, sorry, cold, warm, new, old, young, etc.

Prepositions, as—to, into, on, off, from, with, out of, under, behind, at, over, etc.

Pronouns, as—I, we, me, you, him, her, she, it, them, his, their, your, etc.

Drawing (crayon)—diagram.

Number—1-100

SECOND GRADE.

Review of the first grade work for two months.

Names of parts of the body completed.

Names of parts of animals.

Implements of use about house, barn, farm, etc.

Adjectives, as—continued as in first grade, as, with, this, those, many, these a few, any, etc.

Conjunctions, as—and, but, or if.

Prepositions, as—for, at, through, of, before, behind, between, etc.

Adverbs, as—not, often, never, now, soon, etc.

Interrogatives, as—with, when, will, whose, etc.

Penmanship and Arithmetic, mental and practical, addition, multiplication, subtraction and division.

THIRD GRADE.

Language—Review of second grade. Classes of artisans—articles made by each—their uses. Somebody, anybody, nobody. Comparison of adjectives—personal pronouns—historical sketches journals—stories—letter writing—simple lessons in natural and United States History.

Arithmetic—Second grade work and division, practical examples in currency-

Geography—Begin with the State of Nebraska.

Drawing and Penmanship.

FOURTH GRADE.

Language—Review of third grade. Active and passive voice, auxiliary verbs, participles, action work, picture writing, Natural History, and United States History.

Arithmetic—Review of third grade and fractions.

Geography—Review of third grade, surroundings states, capitals, principal cities, rivers, mountains, etc., drawing and Penmanship.

FIFTH GRADE.

Language—Sentence writing, involving the various parts of speech, illustrating their uses, phrasing. Natural and United States History continued by printed lectures and lessons by teachers. Common things, object lessons, simple lessons, by lectures in Physiology and Hygiene.

Arithmetic—Fractions, weights and measures. Practical and mental

Geography—Review of fourth grade work. North America and Europe

Drawing and Penmanship.

SIXTH GRADE.

Language—Sentences, false syntax, analysis with diagram. Compositions. United States History completed. Goodrich's English History begun.

Arithmetic—Review of fifth grade. Practical problems, loss and gain, keeping accounts, buying and selling, drawing notes, checks, receipts, paying interest, discount, etc.

Geography—Review of fifth grade. Asia and Africa.

Drawing and Penmanship.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Language—Composition, Grammar, language lessons. Review of sixth grade of United States History. English History continued. Physiology continued by lectures on charts.

Arithmetic—Review of sixth grade. Cube and square root.

Geography—Physical (Mitchell's). Civil Government. Philosophy (moral).

Drawing and Penmanship.

EIGHTH GRADE.

Language—Composition, Grammar. Review of United States History, English History, Civil Government.

Arithmetic—Review of Seventh grade.

Moral Philosophy.

Natural Philosophy.

Drawing and Penmanship.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I. The Nebraska Institute for the Deaf and Dumb is educational, and children of persons living in the state are admitted to all its privileges free.

II. The applicant for admission must be of good moral character, between the ages of seven and twenty-five years, of sound mind and free from catagious disease. Persons either younger or older may be admitted at the discretion of the authorities.

III. Each pupil shall come with suitable clothing to last during the school year, and the clothing will be properly marked. A small sum of money shall be deposited with the principal to meet incidental expenses, as repairing of shoes, etc.

IV. Pupils shall not be allowed to leave the institute before the close of the term except in cases of emergency. They shall not leave the grounds of the institute without permission.

V. Pupils shall be required to conform to all rules and regulations of the school. They shall be respectful and obedient to all officers and teachers in authority over them.

They shall prepare all lessons and perform all duties assigned them.

They shall not be permitted to use tobacco while in attendance upon the institute.

VI. The applicants for admission shall forward to the principal the information required, to be placed on record.

OFFICERS, TEACHERS AND EMPLOYEES.

PRINCIPAL.

VII. It shall be the duty of the principal to superintend the school in all its departments, to see that all connected with the institute properly discharge the duties assigned them.

Under the direction of the board to appoint or discharge subordinates. To settle matters of dispute and discipline.

To train inexperienced teachers in the sign language, or in oral and aural methods. To see that the pupils have the proper moral and industrial training.

To assign duties to subordinates. To examine and classify pupils.

Under direction of the board he shall purchase supplies, fix salaries and wages of subordinates and employes, and perform such other duties as are required of him by law.

TEACHERS.

VIII. It shall be the duties of the teachers to instruct the classes assigned them, under the direction of the principal.

To perform the monitorial duty required; to give their moral aid and support in the government of the school; to assist the principal when called upon.

To be present at the daily opening and all general exercises of the school unless excused by the principal.

To take such part in the moral instruction of the pupils as the principal may from time to time direct.

MATRON.

IX. It shall be the duty of the matron to supervise the domestic department, to have especial care and discipline of the female pupils and employes, under the direction of the principal.

PHYSICIAN.

X. It shall be the duty of the physician to give directions

concerning the healthfulness and general sanitary condition of the institute. To visit the school as frequently as necessary.

To prescribe for the sick and give directions for their care.

FOREMEN.

XI. It shall be the duty of the foremen to have charge of the tools and machinery in their respective departments, to instruct the pupils assigned them in the handicrafts therein taught, and to assist in keeping up general repairs.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

XII. It shall be the duty of the engineers and firemen to have charge of the heating and lighting apparatus, engine and all machinery. To see that the buildings are properly heated and lighted, that the water supply is kept up, to do the incidental pipe fitting and plumbing and to weigh and receive fuel.

CLERK AND SUPERVISOR.

XIII. It shall be the duty of the clerk and supervisor to keep the account of the institute and pupils; to assist in supervision of the boys when not under a teacher's care.

To perform such other duties as the principal may direct.

NURSE.

XIV. It shall be the duty of the nurse to have the care of the sick, to carry out the directions of the physician in the hospital department. To have the care of the older boys' rooms and clothing and see that they are kept in order under the direction of the matron.

SUPERVISORS.

XV It shall be the duty of the supervisors of the little boys to have them in charge when not in school, to have charge of their rooms and clothing and to see that they are kept in order.

XVI. It shall be the duty of the girls' supervisors to have charge of the female pupils when not under the teachers care, to

take charge of the linen-room and clothing, and to perform such other duties as the matron may from time to time direct.

TEAMSTER.

XVII. It shall be the duty of the teamster to have charge of the horses, vehicles, and all live stock, and to perform such duties as may be necessary as farmer, and such other duties as the principal may direct.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, DINING ROOM GIRLS, ETC.

XVII. It shall be the duty of the cook, dining room girls, house girls, and laundressess, who have charge of their respective affairs, under the direction of the matron, whose duty it shall be to see that their duties are faithfully performed.

VISITORS.

XIX. Visitors shall be entertained at the institute only with the permission of or by invitation of the principal.

VISITING.

XX. No person connected with the institute shall visit or receive visits without the principal's knowledge and consent.

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED ON THE ADMISSION ON PUPILS.

Parents or guardians will please take pains to answer all questions definitely; they are very important.

1. What is the child's full name?
2. When born? (Give year, month, and day).
3. Where born?
4. Was the child born deaf?
5. If not born deaf, at what age was hearing lost?
6. From what cause?
7. Is the child totally or partially deaf?
8. What noises can the child hear?
9. To what extent can the child hear the sound of the voice?

10. Have efforts been made to cure the deafness, and, if any, in what way and with what results.
11. Can the child understand anything by reading from the lips of the person speaking.
12. Is the child totally dumb?
13. Can the child utter any intelligible words?
14. Does the child communicate by signs intelligible to those with whom it has constant intercourse?
15. What have been the general moral conduct and disposition of the child?
16. What is the state of the child's health in general?
17. What is the condition of the child's eyesight?
18. Is the child free from fits, from scrofulous ulcerations, and from every symptom of acute, chronic or cutaneous disease?
19. Has the child had the smallpox?
20. Has the child been vaccinated?
21. Has the child had scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough, or any other disease? (State which).
22. Has the child been under instruction at any time? If so where, and for how long?
23. Can the child read or write?
24. Has the child learned to perform any manual labor, or ever been usefully employed? If so, in what?
25. Does the child live with its parents? If not, state with whom it lives, and where and how it is maintained.
26. Give the father's full name.
27. Give full names of father's parents before their marriage.
28. Give the mother's full name before marriage.
29. Give full names of mother's parents before their marriage.
30. Where do the child's parents reside? (Give county, township, and nearest post office).
31. Where was the father born?
32. Where was the mother born?

33. Is the father deaf?

34. If the father is deaf, was he born so, or at what age and from what cause did he become deaf.

35. Is the mother deaf?

36. If the mother is deaf, was she born so, or at what age and from what cause did she become deaf.

37. Were the father and mother cousins, or related in any degree before marriage?

38. What are the parents' occupations?

39. Has the father any, and if any, what deaf relatives? (Give their names.

40. Has the mother any, and if any, what deaf relatives? (Give their names.

41. How many children have the parents had? (Give their full names, with dates of birth and death, if any have died).

42. Name those born deaf.

43. Name those who have become deaf, and give cause of deafness and age at which deafness occurred.

44. Give postoffice address of parent or guardian.

Publishers will please accept thanks for the following list of papers gratuitously furnished our reading room:

WEEKLY.

World-Herald.....	Omaha Nebraska
Bee.....	Omaha, Nebraska
The Deaf Mute Voice.....	Jackson, Mississippi
The Deaf Mute Pelican.....	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
The Deaf Mute Journal.....	New York City
The Deaf Mute Hawkeye.....	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Wisconsin Deaf Mute Times.....	Delevan, Wisconsin
The Goodson Gazette.....	Staunton, Virginia
The Kansas Star.....	Olathe, Kansas
The Tablet.....	Romney, West Virginia

The Deaf Mute.....	Danville, Kentucky
The Deaf Mute Mirror.....	Flint, Michigan
The Deaf Mute Index.....	Colorado Springs, Colorado
The Deaf Mute Advance.....	Jacksonville, Illinois
The Silent Observer.....	Knoxville, Tennessee
The Deaf Mute Record.....	Fulton, Missouri
The Deaf Mute Bulletin.....	Fredericksburg, Maryland
The Deaf Mute Optic.....	Little Rock, Arkansas
Mutes' Chronicle.....	Columbus, Ohio
Our Little People.....	Roehester, New York
Times and Register.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Dorchester Star.....	Dorchester, Nebraska
Polk County Farmers' Advocate.....	Osceola, Nebraska
Nebraska Press.....	Nebraska City, Nebraska
Columbus Journal.....	Columbus, Nebraska
Beaver City Times.....	Beaver City, Nebraska
The Norfolk Journal.....	Norfolk Nebraska
Nebraska Herald.....	Plattsmouth, Nebraska
Blair Pilot.....	Blair, Nebraska
Hebran Journal.....	Hebron, Nebraska
The Crete Globe.....	Crete, Nebraska
The Osceola Record.....	Osceola, Nebraska
The Doniphan Leader.....	Doniphan, Nebraska
The Opposition.....	Weber, Nebraska
The New Republic.....	Lincoln, Nebraska
The Deaf Mute Critic.....	Dubuque, Iowa
The Central Nebraska Press.....	Kearney, Nebraska
The Independent.....	Grand Island, Nebraska
The Youth's Companion.....	Boston, Massachusetts
The Official Gazette, U. S. Patent Office.....	Washington, D. C.
Journal and Messenger.....	Cincinnati, Ohio

MONTHLY.

The Texas Mute Ranger.....	Austin, Texas
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High School Student.....	Pittsburgh, New York
The Church Union.....	New York City
The Journalist.....	New York City
The Business World.....	Detroit, Michigan
The Silent Worker.....	Trenton, New Jersey
The Institute Herald.....	Augustine, Florida
The Scalpel.....	Chicago, Illinois
The Bloomfield Journal.....	Bloomfield, Nebraska
The Bacon.....	Gibbon Nebraska
The Washingtonian.....	Vancouver, Washington
The Youths' Southland.....	Dallas, Texas
Printers Ink.....	New York City
Our Rest.....	Chicago, Illinois
Our Dumb Animals.....	Boston, Massachusetts
The Planter and Stockman.....	St. Louis, Missouri
The Nebraska Congregational News.....	Lincoln, Nebraska
The Silent Nation.....	Clifford, Ontario

QUARTERLY.

The American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb.....	Washington, D. C.
The Voice.....	New York City, New York
The Dakota Advocate.....	Sioux Falls, Dakota
The Silent Missionary.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
The Sign.....	Salem, Oregon
The Deaf Mute.....	Gruenock, Brunswick

WEEKLY.

Sterling Press.....	Sterling, Nebraska
Anamosa Eureka.....	Anamosa, Iowa
Nebraska State Journal.....	Lincoln, Nebraska
Saline Connty Standard.....	Crete, Nebraska
The Silent Nation.....	Toronto, Canada
The Tribune.....	North Platte, Nebraska

The Nebraskan	North Platte, Nebraska
The Telegraph	North Platte, Nebraska
The Deseret Eagle	Salt Lake City, Utah
Scientific American	New York City, New York

MONTHLY.

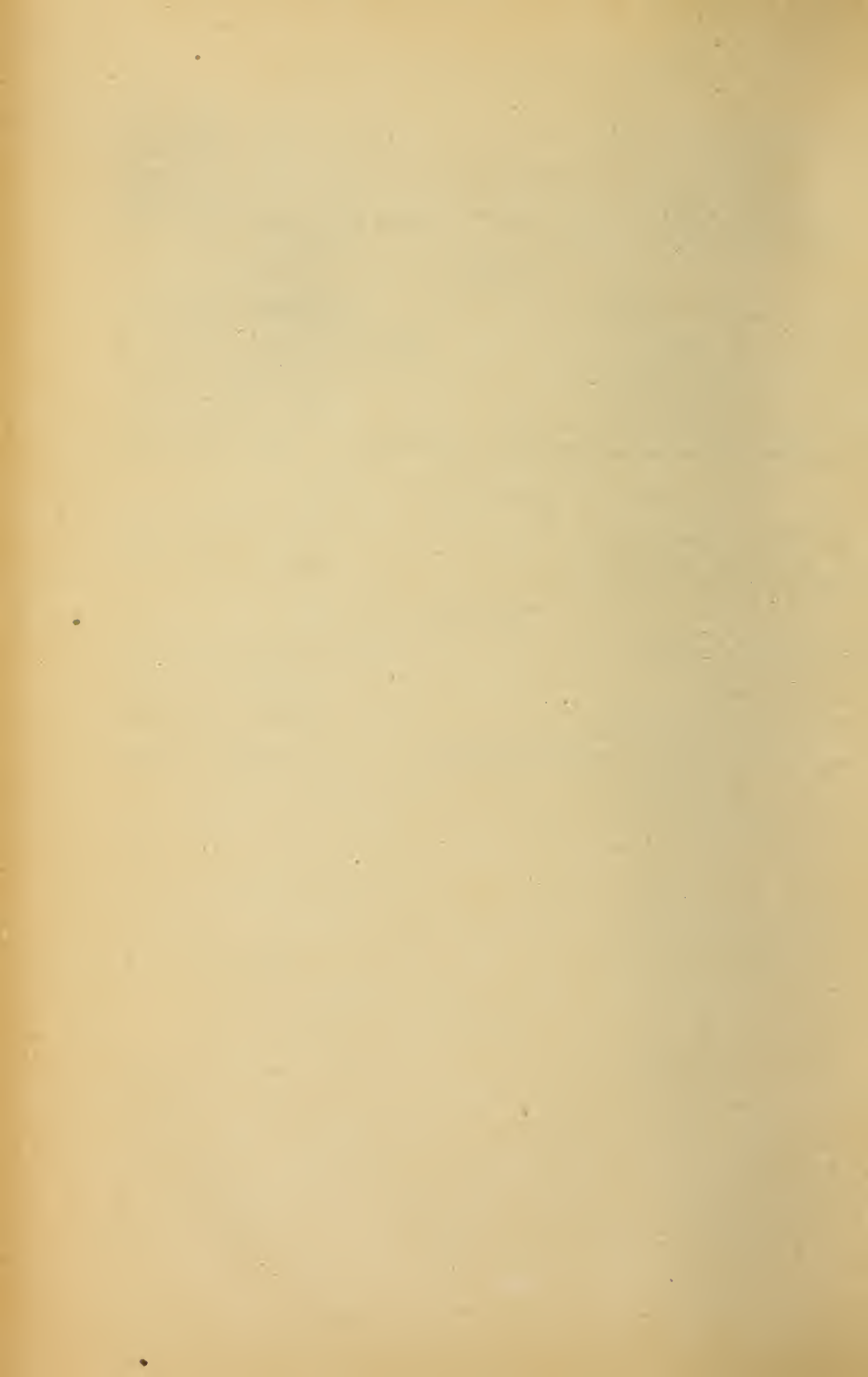
The American Sentinel	Oakland, California
Educational Review	San Francisco, California
The Progressive Educator	Lawrence, Kansas
The Teachers' Outlook	Des Moines, Iowa
The Illustrated Journal of Useful Inventions	New York City

SEMI-MONTHLY.

The Mutes' Companion	Fairbalt, Minnesota
The Nebraska Farmer	Lincoln, Nebraska

MONTHLY.

The Public Library	Denver, Colorado
The Clionian	Portland, Oregon
The Printers' Auxiliary	Omaha, Nebraska
The Chicago Home for the Friendless	Chicago, Illinois



FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
NEBRASKA INSTITUTE
FOR
FEEBLE MINDED YOUTH
AT
BEATRICE
TO THE
BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

DECEMBER 1, 1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

HON. A. R. HUMPHREY, Com. of Public Lands and Build- ings	President
HON. J. C. ALLEN, Secretary of State.....	Secretary.
HON. J. E. HILL.....	Treasurer
HON. GEORGE H. HASTINGS	Attorney-General

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT.

J. T. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

MATRON,

MISS MAEGIE WOOD.

TEACHERS,

MISS MATTIE McLEAN,

MRS. J. T. ARMSTRONG,

MISS HATTIE SPOONER,

MISS ELLA L. NEWTON,

MISS EMILY MOORE.

CLERK,

H. E. SMITH.

BOOKKEEPER,

GEORGE AHRENS.

REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Public Lands and Buildings:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of law, I herewith submit my fourth biennial report, for the period ending November 30, 1892.

During this period nothing has happened to mar the welfare of the institution, and at its close all are in good health, and our average number for the period has been 134. The past two years has demonstrated more than ever the usefulness and demand for its training as well as fostering care.

The appropriations made by the last Legislature have been expended as economically as possible, but even then some were not sufficient to meet the required end. The amount for repairs was much too small to do all that should have been done, and extensive, and very necessary, alterations still remain to be provided for. The appropriation for water supply was expended by your board in erecting a 1,000-barrel tank for storage. This was most important, and has been a great convenience, as we can carry two day's supply, and have on hand a reasonable amount in case of fire, or other emergency. The fact still remains, however, that while the storage is ample, the supply is deficient, and some way of providing an adequate supply should be decided upon at once. The well from which our supply now comes is so limited in amount that only a small quantity can be pumped at a time, and for this reason we are most of the time compelled to keep a man up all night in order to secure a sufficient supply for daily use.

The amount appropriated for covering steam pipes was expended over a year ago, and we noticed a very appreciable decrease in the amount of fuel used during last winter. I think the sav

ing in two seasons will fully pay the cost of covering, and it is economy to cover steam pipes as fast as put in. I have asked for what I think sufficient for this purpose.

The attic of the boys' cottage has been finished into large and comfortable rooms for male employes, thus not only utilizing that much waste space, but also giving the rooms formerly used in the main building for other purposes.

The cottage for girls is just completed, and applications already accepted sufficient to fill it. The building is handsome, substantial, convenient and well ventilated. Special study and care were given to the sanitary arrangements, and I think no building in the state excels it in this particular. This is the first public building in the state erected by the "day's work" plan. It has undoubtedly cost more than it would by contract, for two reasons: First, it being constructed by day labor, and secondly, the law requiring eight hours to constitute a day's work. This alone made twenty per cent more in cost. While no pains have been spared to make the building perfect, I do not think it right to force the burden of construction, and decision of unfamiliar details, upon the management of any institution. I am confident the building is first-class in every detail, but its supervision has taken too much time from other matters of equal importance.

Applications for admission are continually being filed, but owing to the last legislature not having granted our full request, we are practically in the same condition as two years ago—many applications (344) and no room. Part of the room formerly occupied by girls in the main building must be taken for school room, and one grade of boys will be given the remainder. This will add room for about twenty-five more boys. This will not accommodate all who have made application, but no more room can be provided until another cottage for boys can be erected. The same conditions are true for girls, i. e. we have admitted all we can and still there are those who are dependent

who are deserving of consideration. We need at least two more cottages, one for each sex, if the applicants for admission are to be provided for. This demands additional room for kitchen and dining rooms. We are now using one wing of a hall, and the rooms formerly used for employe's dining room and sitting room, for children's dining room. This is not only inconvenient, but does not furnish sufficient room for present needs.

Our boiler house has only a capacity to heat and light the present buildings, and an addition would be necessary, also a new laundry building, the present one being entirely inadequate.

The health of the inmates has been excellent, as is evident by the low death rate during the period. Four deaths only have occurred, one of which was caused by accident, one by consumption, one by epilepsy, and one by peritonitis. Two were boys, and two girls. We have been extremely fortunate in escaping any fatality from epidemic disease. One child, a boy, when admitted, was just coming down with scarlet fever. He was not allowed to go to the ward, but was at once removed from the institution, a physician in town engaged to attend him, and on his recovery his mother brought him back to us. Last winter two children and one employe had diphtheria. They were isolated as soon as the disease became apparent, and fortunately, no other cases occurred. This demonstrates the extreme necessity for a hospital building. We have usually several who need medical treatment, and above all, quiet. This can not be given satisfactorily in the dormitories, which is the only place we now have. If an epidemic or infectious disease of any character should appear amongst us, the consequences could hardly be foretold, as we have absolutely no place left for isolation. With a hospital building the number of cases of any disease could be kept at a minimum, but as we are now situated, all connected with the institution would share in a common danger.

Very satisfactory work has been done in the school depart-

ment. We have tried to train the child in accordance with its prospective surroundings, giving such means for recreation as opportunity afforded. Some of our children have shown quite a talent for drawing, and the work of one of them I am having framed to preserve it. The girls' industrial class has made a marked advancement, some of the class now being able to do most any kind of sewing when prepared for them. Some of their work is always on hand, and shows for itself their accomplishments.

With your consent, I leased a farm of 160 acres adjoining the institution grounds, and the result has satisfactorily proven that the venture was an unqualified success. We felt compelled to do this for several reasons. Our appropriation for feed of stock was entirely inadequate; our large herd of cows had to be pastured, and we were unable to get the pasture formerly used, and no other was available; and lastly, we were positive, from a business point of view, that it would be a success, besides providing work for those who would otherwise remain idle. We have raised, pastureage for stock included, about double in value the rent of the place, and this has been done without any additional employes. The surplus crop, after reserving for our own needs, will be sold, and the proceeds applied on the rent. If, without additional help, we can raise from \$1,000 in a poor year, to \$2,000 in a favorable one, I do not see how any one can fail to identify the economy of owning land sufficient for our needs, and thus save a very considerable sum, which would otherwise have to be appropriated by the state.

During 1891 the product of the garden was of good quality, and fully an average yield. Ten acres of ground were leased, on which was raised twenty-five tons of millet hay, the market value of which was \$125, and the cost to the institution \$40. A list of the products of farm and garden is elsewhere shown.

Among the applicants, as well as among our inmates, there are

a large number who are only subjects for care and custody, and as mentioned in previous reports, a custodial department should be established by erecting and equipping a building especially adapted to their needs. As time advances the necessity for making permanent provision for this class of persons becomes more and more urgent.

I wish to heartily thank those who have so kindly remembered our children at Christmas time, and on other occasions, by gifts which have made many a heart glad, and given more pleasure than we know. A Thanksgiving dinner, a Fourth of July celebration, a day at the fair or circus, are things looked forward to from year to year with eager delight, and long remembered with pleasure. The children all look forward to these holidays with many bright anticipations.

No visiting days have yet been established, and visitors are admitted every day except Sunday. There is never a day passes that we have not some visitors, but I desire full examination by members of the Legislature and citizens of the State, of our condition and needs.

Thanking all connected with the institution, either as officer or employe, for the zeal manifested in the discharge of their duties, and also thanking the Board of Public Lands and Buildings for its confidence and co-operation, this, the fourth biennial report, is

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. ARMSTRONG.

ESTIMATES.

Maintenance and Employees' wages	\$ 81,000.00
Salaries of Officers and Teachers	16,400.00
Furniture and Bedding	6,000.00
Fuel and Lights	15,000.00
Farm Supplies and Vehicles	1,500.00
Office Supplies	1,250.00
School and Industrial Supplies	1,200.00
Library and Periodicals	350.00
Amusements	400 00
Medicines and Surgical Instruments	1,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	3,500.00
Incidentals	1,500.00
Tools	300.00
Cows and other Stock	400.00
Laundry Apparatus	1,500.00
Cooking Apparatus	600.00
Points and Oils	800.00
Fencing and Improving of Grounds	2,000.00
Pumps and Machinery	2,500.00
Water Supply	10,000.00
Covering Steam Pipes	1,000.00
Enlarging Steam Mains	1,000.00
Remodelling Boys' Cottage	2,000.00
Tunnels for Steam and Water Pipes, and Electric Mains	1,500.00
Additional Land	17,000.00
Addition of 200 inmates, including boiler house and boilers, engine room, kitchen and dining rooms, laundry, etc., as per general plan	110,000.00
Furnishing said buildings	10,000.00

LIST OF ARTICLES MADE BY GIRLS

Comforts.....	26
Towels	330
Sheets.....	468
Pillow cases	266
Bibs	150
Skirts	14
Dresses.....	46
Dresses, night.....	2
Patch work blocks.....	89
Crazy work blocks.....	52
Pin cushions	4
Holders.....	6
Wool mats	2
Tidies	2
Dresser scarfs	26
Buffet scarfs.....	9
Carvers.....	10
Tray covers.....	18
Table mate.....	16
Doylies	26
Aprons	80
Splashers	23
Centre pieces	3
Drapes.....	5
Table spreads.....	1
Fancy head rest.....	1
Lunch cloths	3
Handkerchiefs	3

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY CHILDREN.

Farm	12,421	hours
Carpenter.....	209	"

Engineer	1,211	hours
Sewing Room	2,228	"
Mending Room	418	"
Laundry	22,424	"
Kitchen	30,253	"
Brush Shop	177	"
Ward Shop	16,056	"
Special	16,487	"

ARTICLES PREPARED FROM GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Catsup	117	Gallons
Piccalilli	200	"
Crab Apple Preserves	6	"
Grape Preserves	11	"
Marmalade	4	"
Kraut	10	barrels
Jelly	200	glasses

PRODUCT OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Onions	85	bushels
Potatoes	800	"
Beets	300	"
Carrots	15	"
Lettuce	245	dozen.
Radish	25	bushels
Cabbage	4,500	head.
Sweet Corn	20	bushels
Pop Corn	2	"
Turnips	200	"
Cucumbers	21	"
Tomatoes	80	"
Beans	12	"
Grapes	400	pounds

Millet Hay.....	35 tons.
Tame Hay.....	60 “
Prairie Hay.....	10 “
Corn.....	1,050 bushels
Oats.....	730 “
Cane Fodder.....	15 tons.

INFORMATION.

This institution was established by the State of Nebraska for the benefit of feeble-minded children between the ages of five and eighteen years, who are by reason of their affliction, denied the educational advantages of our public schools, and who, likewise, because of their physical weakness, are necessarily dependent.

“Besides shelter and protection, the prime object of said institution shall be to provide special means of improvement for that unfortunate portion of the community who were born, or by disease have become, imbecile or feeble-minded, and, by a well adapted course of instruction, reclaim them from their helpless condition, and through the developement of their intellectual faculties fit them as far as possible for usefulness in society. To this end there shall be furnished them such agricultural and mechanical education as they are capable of receiving,”—Section 2, Chapter 52, Session Laws of Nebraska, 1885.

The education of this class includes not only the simple elements of instruction taught in our public schools and in the kindergarten, where it is practicable, but embraces a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety and self-reliance, as well as to develop and enlarge their capacity for useful occupation.

Children of this class are often feeble in body as well as in mind. Their gait and voluntary movements are generally im-

perfect and slow, and their special senses inactive and undeveloped. Physical training and development, therefore, are essential in order that their mental improvement may be made permanent, hence the importance of gymnastic and calisthenic exercises in connection with our school work.

The very feeble power of attention must be cultivated and increased by the most attractive means. The special senses must be trained and educated, vicious habits coorrected and the idea of obedience and moral obligation must be instilled and nourished.

Some who are only backward and undeveloped from being misunderstood and abused, can be improved and reclaimed by special means. Others can be made orderly and obedient, docile and industrious, and all can be improved in their general condition and habits.

In order to secure these blessings, this class of afflicted persons must have special care, treatment and instruction, which cannot be obtained in the family at home, or in private medical practice, or by any of the ordinary methods of instruction; and it is only in some institution—well arranged and directed for the accomplishment of these special objects—that they can receive such benefits. Each individual case must be studied from a physiological point of view and treated as its peculiarities may demand.

Children, residents of Nebraska, who are feeble-minded, and those who have such marked peculiarities or eccentricities of intellect, or those who by reason of their being backward are unable to receive the benefits of the common school and ordinary methods of instruction, are entitled to care and training free of charge, except the expense of necessary clothing and transportation to and from their homes. Any further information will be cheerfully given by the superintendent.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NEBRASKA

Institution for the Blind,

NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA,

TO THE

GOVERNOR

AND

BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

For the Years 1891 and 1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

NEBRASKA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, }
NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA. }
NOVEMBER 30, 1892. }

To the Honorable James E. Boyd, Governor, and Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I have the honor to submit the ninth biennial report of the Nebraska Institution for the Blind, for the years 1891 and 1892, ending November 30, 1892, as required by law.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. D. RAKESTRAW, Principal.

OFFICERS, TEACHERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE INSTITUTION.

HON. JAMES E. BOYD.....Governor

BOARD OF CONTROL.

HON. A. R. HUMPHREY, Pres...Com. Public Lands and Buildings

HON. JOHN C. ALLEN, SecSecretary of State

HON. J. E. HILL.....Treasurer of State

HON. G. W. HASTINGS.....Attorney General

FACULTY.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

C. D. RAKESTRAW, M. A.....Principal and Steward

MRS. J. E. RAKESTRAW,.....Teacher Girls and Matron

WALTER ALEXANDER, M. A.....Principal Literary Department

MISS MARY F. MORTON.....Teacher Literary Department

MRS. H. BRINKMEYER.....Teacher Literary Department

MISS CARA M. NOBLE.....Teacher Literary Department

MISS JULIA NOBLE.....Teacher Literary Department

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

VOCAL AND PIANO.

W. W. CAMPBELL, B. A., B. S., Mus. B.....Musical Director

MISS EFFIE B. CAMPBELL.....

.....Instructor in Piano, Chorus and Notation

MISS JULIA NOBLE.....Piano Instructor

STRING AND WIND INSTRUMENTS.

J. M. C. MARIAGER.....Director and Instructor

MISS EFFIE B. CAMPBELL.....Instructor on Violin

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

BOYS.

W. W. CAMPBELL.....Piano Tuning and Repairing
F. O. TAYLOR.....Instructor and Foreman of Broom Shop

GIRLS.

MRS. J. E. RAKESTRAW.....Sewing and Fancy Work
MRS. H. BRINKMEYER.....Fancy Work and Bead Work

NURSES.

MISS SARA JEFFRIES.....Seamstress and Boys' Nurse
MISS FLORENCE TETER.....Seamstress and Girls' Nurse

CLAUDE WATSON, M. D.....Physician

J. A. BRINKMEYER.....Engineer

M. J. DELP.....Janitor and Hostler

DOMESTICS.

MINNIE WILLIAMS.....Cook

FRIEDERIKA SUSSUICK.....Assistant Cook

MARY REHSE.....Dining Room

OLLIE MCFARREN.....Dining Room

MRS. M. J. DELP.....Seamstress and Dining Room

GUSTE DELLBRUGGE.....General Work, Girls

LIZZIE HOLLENBURG.....General Work, Boys

ANNIE HOLLENBURG.....Chambermaid, Boys

GRACE RATCLIFF.....Chambermaid, Girls

MARY BARTLING.....Laundress

MRS. SUSAN WILSON.....Assistant Laundress

REPORT.

In compliance with the Statutes of Nebraska, I hereby take pleasure in presenting the "Ninth Biennial Report of the Nebraska Institution for the Blind."

As you are aware, I was appointed on April 21, 1891, as principal of this institution, and after a few days' delay, for which I was not responsible, I took charge on May 4, 1891. Having been in charge but a few days, for reasons best known to himself, Hon. John M. Thayer, then Acting Governor of Nebraska, notified me to vacate and turn over the institution to J. B. Parmelee forthwith, which was done under protest.

On February 15, 1892, Professor J. B. Parmelee vacated and turned the institution over to me as principal, which position I still retain. Such frequent changes are detrimental to the best interests of any institution and particularly an institution like this, which is almost wholly of an educational character. While recognizing that changing a principal of an educational institution is sometime a good thing and brings about most beneficial results for the institution, yet the "see-saw" experiences of this institution during the past year forcibly calls our attention to the fact that speedy legislation should be enacted, whereby the Nebraska Institution for the Blind shall be removed from politics.

My relations with the present Board of Control have been most pleasant. I have always found them ever ready and willing to do all in their power for the upbuilding of this institution and their actions have always shown that the good of this institution was the controlling power. I hereby take great pleasure in expressing my most sincere thanks to the Board of Control for their hearty support of my administration.

POLICY.

Desiring to be of the greatest possible good to this institution, it was my policy, on thus taking charge, in the middle of the school year, to make the fewest possible changes.

Where I was confident that I could have the co-operation in my work, of the teachers who were already here, I requested them to continue in their position, and such so remained. Such vacancies as did occur were promptly filled with competent instructors.

The same policy was pursued with the domestics. Thus, with the fewest possible changes, the school was conducted until the close of the school year, June 8, 1892.

For the present year, I was fortunate in securing a most competent and efficient corps of instructors, competency and special aptness for the work here being the considerations which decided the selections. It is the earnest desire of those in charge of this institution that it shall be second to none in the United States.

The other educational institutions in Nebraska are pushing to the front and are determined to stand second to none.

With the proper kind of work on the part of those in charge of this institution, the time will soon be at an end, when the "*graduates*" of the Nebraska Institution for the Blind will be compelled to go to Jacksonville, Ill., or any other school for the purpose of *completing* their education; hence, with the view of bringing the institution up to the same standard of the best in America, it was deemed necessary to make at least three distinct *departments*.

As being conducted at present, the school consists of the following

DEPARTMENTS.

1. Literary Department.
2. Musical Department.
 - a. Vocal and Piano.
 - b. String and Wind Instruments.

3. Industrial Department.

- a. Boys. { 1. Piano Tuning and Repairing.
 { 2. Broom Making and Chair Caning.
- b. Girls. { 1. Sewing and Fancy Work, Young Ladies.
 { 2. Bead Work, Small Boys and Girls.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The mental powers are not impaired by the loss of sight, nor is ambition lessened, but the pupil's opportunities for acquiring knowledge are very much diminished. He must do with four senses, what the seeing pupil accomplishes with five if he successfully cope with his more favored brother in the struggle of life. But it seems to be a law of nature that she allow no force to go to waste; and as in the blind there is a certain amount of physical force not utilized in sight, this extra force is then transferred to the other senses, and they are proportionately strengthened. Besides, since the pupil must depend upon the other senses more, this very exercise sharpens them and makes them more acute. To any student, it is a noticeable fact, that he can often better concentrate his mind upon a subject of thought by closing his eyes. This explains the skill which many blind pupils acquire in performing long and difficult solutions in mathematics, and carrying the same in their minds without making a mistake. He acquires this by long practice for he must concentrate his mind more than the seeing pupil, since his mind cannot be diverted from the subject of thought by the ability to see.

The blind differs from the seeing pupil in that his acts are all conscious. The seeing learn much unconsciously. A knowledge of the life that surrounds him is carried to his brain through the eye, and thus without an effort on his part, an immense practical education is gained. But the blind must learn by contact. The features of father and mother and a knowledge of the common objects around him can only be acquired by this means.

The complaint is sometimes made by advanced pupils, that it is a waste of time to pursue the higher literary studies. They overlook the fact that these very studies give them that intelligence that makes them pleasant companions to the seeing and enables them also to understand and interpret music, upon which so many so many of them will depend for a livelihood. Besides, those learning trades should remember, that the public likes to deal with intelligent workmen, and thus these studies give them quite an advantage in the competition they must meet.

Instruction in the advanced studies, is given mostly in the form of lectures which the pupil takes down in notes, by the means of the New York point method. Text books in point are used as far as possible. The method of teaching by means of lectures, has one extra advantage worthy of notice. Each pupil preserves the notes taken in the class, and these serve as a sort of text book for individual use.

In mathematics, the work is mainly mental. Even with seeing pupils the mental work in mathematics is too much neglected, being superseded by practical Arithmetic. This is a misnomer. It commits the student too much to pencil and paper, making him almost altogether dependent upon these. Too often, graduates of our best colleges, would find much difficulty in working out in his mind, an ordinary problem in interest. If it is possible to acquire the ability, to be more independent of pencil and paper in these operations, it is certainly more "practical," besides giving to the mind a much needed development of quick and clear conceptions.

Type writers, with point letters on the keys, are used by the pupils. They soon learn paragraphing, spacing, forms of address, and punctuation with great accuracy and facility.

One hour each evening, the teachers read to the different grades, each adapting the kind of reading to the grades read to

The reading varies, there being used for the purpose, the best magazines, newspapers, and books.

These readings are of a source of much pleasure and profit, since it puts the pupil in touch with the world, and gives him an intelligent knowledge of current events.

In the selection of teachers the greatest care has been taken, only those being selected who have already proved themselves successes in their special line of work, and above all, successes in regard to discipline.

The principal of the Literary department, this year, is Prof. Walter Alexander, M. A., a graduate of the Harvard University of the class of 1887. He comes highly recommended as a teacher. A few clippings of recommendations are inserted below.

"Having being closely associated with Prof. Alexander, as teacher for four years, in Woodbury College, Tenn., I am glad to recommend him to any Board seeking an excellent instructor and disciplinarian. He is qualified for any position he might accept."

W. C. APPLETON,

Mathematic.

"Mr. Alexander, while a student of Harvard University, has made a truly creditable record. He is a worthy and capable young man and thoroughly reliable."

HOWARD T. FOWLER,

Latin Assistant.

Mrs. H. A. Brinkmeyer, was educated at the Iowa College for the blind, Vinton, Iowa, and after six years successful employment in that school, she came to the Nebraska Institution for the Blind, where she has been employed for the past seven years. Her continued services are valuable to the institution.

Mary F. Morton was educated at the Young Ladies Collegiate Institute of Monroe, Michigan, making a specialty of English.

After graduating, in order better to prepare herself for her work, she studied for several years with special reference to teaching as a profession. Her success as a teacher, commended her as a most suitable person for literary teacher here. This makes her second year with this institution. The highly satisfactory progress of her pupils sustains her well-deserved reputation as a teacher.

Miss Cora M. Noble was educated in the public schools of Monroe and Detroit, Michigan, and has since proven herself a decided success in her department. Her special talents in art and music, have made her a valuable acquisition in her particular work here.

Miss Julia Noble was educated in the public schools of Monroe, Michigan, making a specialty of mathematics and music. Having later, specially prepared herself for teaching, after spending some time in travel, she most successfully taught for the past four years. Her faithful and energetic work here, is evinced by the thorough and rapid progress of her pupils.

COURSE OF STUDY.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT—PRIMARY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading.....	Primer to Fourth Reader Point
Spelling.....	Words of three and four letters
Mathematics.....	Addition and subtraction
Geography.....	First elements
Writing.....	N. Y. point

SECOND YEAR.

Reading.....	Point readers completed
Spelling.....	Words of two syllables
Mathematics.....	Fundamental principles
Geography.....	Maps and globes
Writing.....	N. Y. point

THIRD YEAR.

Reading	Miscellaneous books
Spelling	Continued
Mathematics	Finish compound numbers
Geography	Nebraska and dissected maps

INTERMEDIATE COURSE—FIRST YEAR.

Reading	N. Y. point
Spelling	Continued
Writing	N. Y. point
Mathematics	Finish fractions
Geography	Continued
Language	Language lessons (Kellogg) lecture

SECOND YEAR.

Reading	Continued as last year
Writing	Script and point
Mathematics	Finish percentage
Geography	Finished
Grammar	To Syntax

JUNIOR COURSE—FIRST YEAR.

Mathematics	Practical Arithmetic, Com
Geography	Physical
Grammar	Parsing and analysis
History	United States

SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics	Robinson's Algebra, P. I
Physiology	With models
Language	Composition and Rhetoric
History	English

SENIOR COURSE—FIRST YEAR.

Mathematics.....	Robinson's algebra, part II
Science.....	Natural philosophy and chemistry
Language.....	English literature
History.....	Outlines of
Political Economy.....	

SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics.....	Geomtry, plane, solid and spherical
Science.....	Astronomy and Geology
Natural History.....	
Analysis of civil government.....	State and Federal
Philosophy.....	Mental and Moral

Some indication of the work accomplished by the literary department may be gathered from the following:

DURING THE BIENNIAL TERM.

Five have received instruction in	English literature
Seven " " " "	Natural History
Four " " " "	Geogoly
Eighty-nine " " " "	Arithmetic
Twenty-five " " " "	Algebra
Six " " " "	Geometry
Fifty-eight " " " "	Language
Twenty " " " "	Grammar
Sixteen " " " "	Composition
Twenty-one " " " "	History
Fifty " " " "	Geography
Twenty " " " "	Physical Geography
Seventeen " " " "	Physics
Twenty " " " "	Physiology
Six " " " "	Chemistry

Seven	"	"	"	.....Astronomy
Sixteen	"	"	"	.....Civil Government
Seventy	"	"	"	.....Reading
Sixty-three	"	"	"	.....Spelling
Fifty	"	"	"	.....Point writing
Thirty	"	"	on	.....Type writing

It is the purpose in this department, as quickly as possible, to more closely grade the work in order that more can be accomplished by both pupil and teacher.

It is not, however, intended to have an inflexible course of study, such could not be in a school of this kind, as it would operate against the best interests of the majority of these pupils.

In the near future the course of study can be changed so that it would materially benefit all pupils. Before such changes can be brought about, it is necessary that a certain amount of preliminary work be done with the classes in their respective studies.

Such work is now being done in this department.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Musical Department of the Institution for the Blind has been greatly increased this year, not only in the number of students, but also in its corps of instructors, and the progress has been one of exceedingly rapid growth. Heretofore, there has been no prescribed course, pieces being the main thing given; but this year, it was deemed exceedingly necessary, as well as proper, to put into the curriculum a regular course of study.

It is the aim of this department to lay a thorough foundation for the highest music culture, as well as equip pupils for usefulness. Ease and accuracy are much dwelled upon and required.

Professor W. W. Campbell has been chosen as director of this department, and from his work and the progress of the pupils, has proven himself a competent and artistic instructor.

The professor comes, highly recommended by the best musicians of Brooklyn and other eastern Cities. He is a graduate of the Westminster Conservatory, and since then had studied under some of the most renowned teachers of the country.

The following are clippings from a few of the recommendations sent us from those who know him and his teaching.

"Prof. Campbell is a young man of marked musical talent. That he possesses the qualifications of a good teacher, he has already demonstrated by considerable successful teaching. He possesses a rich baritone voice, well under control, and is quite a successful concert singer."

PROF. T. M. AUSTIN,

Musical Director,

Brooklyn.

"At the Conservatory, where he studied, he was without a peer in his chosen line, and his success as a teacher of music caused him to be regularly employed by pupils in the surrounding cities, even during the years while he himself was yet a student. I predict for him a very successful future."

DR. R. O. GRAHAM,

Bloomington, Illinois.

"Prof. W. W. Campbell is a thorough musical scholar, a fine musician himself, and a successful teacher in his line."

R. E. STEWART.

Deaf and Dumb Institute,

Omaha.

As assistants in this department, we have Miss Effie Campbell, who is a graduate of this Institution, also of Jacksonville, Ill., and from her work among the scholars, she has proven herself very valuable to us, not only in music. but in the literary department.

Miss Julia Noble of Chicago, whose name we have mentioned before, in connection with the literary department, is also an able assistant in this line, and her work here is of the highest order.

Both ladies come to us very highly recommended, and certainly they are gifted teachers.

Prof. Marager, of Copenhagen, Denmark, is a director of the string and wind instruments and we grade him as second to none in this special line.

The branches taught in this department are: Piano, organ, voice, harmony, theory, chorus, notation, violin, cornet, orchestra, band, piano tuning, and repairing.

The method of teaching these various branches is popularly known as the New York Point System. The teacher dictates the music to the pupil who takes it down by means of the above system and memorizes it. Each pupil retains the various studies, pieces, as taken from time to time. Thus they are enabled to collect quite an amount of music, which, in after life, they can use as those, who see, use the sheet.

The institution, has considerable point music, which is used as far as possible.

PIANO.

This branch comprises an eight years' course, and embraces studies from the best authors and composers. Pieces are also given with the studies and are selected to suit the grade in which the pupil is.

The prescribed course is as follows:

PRIMARY GRADE

First year.....	Merz Piano Method
Second "	Primary Studies (selected) and Exercises from Plaidy's Technic.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

First Year.....	Melodious Studies, Op. 52, Block 1, Loesehorne
Second "	Progressive ($\frac{1}{2}$) Op. 66, Block 1, Loeschorn
" "	" (complete) " " " "
" "	Velocito Studies, Op. 299, Czerny

JUNIOR GRADE.

First Year.....	Studies, Op. 29, Bertini
" "	Studies ($\frac{1}{2}$) Op. 16, Bk. 11, Heller
Second "	(Complete) " 46, " "
" "	" " 45, " "

SENIOR GRADE.

First Year.....	Krouse, Op. 2, Bk. 1
" "	Waltzes, Chopin
Second "	Noctournes, " "

VOICE.

This is the most neglected branch in musical culture while it should be the one most cared for, from the fact that many die from diseases of throat and lungs when life might have been spared by this means. It exercises respiratory and vocal organs in the most skilful way. The organs of sound are the lungs and vocal chords, very delicate instruments, and should be handled with the best of care. Many voices are ruined by those who are incompetent as vocal instructors and know nothing of the proper handling of the voice or its mechanism. The length of this course depends wholly upon the difficulties of the voice and the workings of the student, but is about the same as that in instrumental. The course begins with the intermediate and is composed of the following:

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

First year, progressive exercise, (12) by	Bonaldi
Second year, progressive exercise, (complete) by	Bonaldi

JUNIOR GRADE.

First year, fifty lessons, (First 25 lessons) Concone

Second year, fifty lessons, (Complete) Concone

SENIOR GRADE.

First year Lutgenand Concone, 25 lessons

Second year Concone, 15 lessons and Marchesni

Songs suitable to the voice are given throughout the year in each course.

HARMONY.

A class is organized each year in this branch and the course is four years.

Emery's Harmony is the text book used. The pupils are required to write Harmony in the point system and bring to class for correction. Composing is required in the fourth year.

THEORY.

Lectures are delivered before the Harmony class upon this subject and is taught in connection with it.

CHORUS.

This is divided into three grades. Primary, intermediate and advanced, and choruses are taught to each one. They are also taught to sing from dictation. These classes show wonderful progress and much interest is shown on the part of the pupils.

NOTATION.

Point writing is taught to each pupil studying music, enabling them to become efficient in writing music from dictation.

VIOLIN.

This department of the course has been greatly enlarged and much improved within the past year and as a result of its labors has turned out some very fine players. Yet its progress is unchecked and each day is becoming more competent.

The pupils are instructed in the same manner as in instruction, i. e. by private lessons, music being dictated to them in advance for the following lessons.

The instruction books used here are White's for violin, the American Violinist and the Progressive Studies by Prof. J. Mariager, the director of this department.

After completing these three books, together with the solos, etc. given, the pupil has a thorough foundation laid as is necessary for usefulness, at the same time is a skilled performer. Hours for practice are assigned to each pupil and must be observed.

ORCHESTRA.

The orchestra is comprised of eleven pieces, viz.: two first violins, second violin, viola cello, double bass, clarinet, two cornets, trombone and piano.

The orchestra plays a number of very pretty and difficult pieces and its work is steady and progress rapid.

Each one's part is dictated to him and then played conjointly after the pupil has mastered his own part. The performers in this are all very good musicians.

BAND.

This is a new department for the institute as the instruments were received only this spring, and the band organized. Though a new feature, the band is progressing rapidly. It is composed of twelve pieces in all, and is taught similar to that in the orchestra. The band meets three times each week for practice, yet each member practices his own part thoroughly before meeting with the band each time.

The introduction of the wind instruments into the musical department has developed the fact that there are several of the pupils who will make fine scholars on certain instruments. Although the "band" is a new departure, it is proving eminently a wise one.

PRACTICE HOURS.

Practice hours are assigned to each pupil in all the branches in our musical department, and they are required to be in their practice room at the time given them, and *practice* faithfully.

The teachers visit each practice room each music hour every day and see that the pupil practices his lesson diligently, and when the lessons come and the lesson is not performed *perfectly* satisfactory, our rule is, "take the same thing till it is satisfactory."

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

BOYS.

In the piano tuning and repairing, the pupil is given his regular hour for lesson and practice, and while being instructed in the theory of piano tuning, he is given practical work by actually tuning such instruments as are kept here for that special purpose.

For this work there are two square pianos and one organ. Recently there has been added an upright piano to the tuning and repair room.

Those pupils who have a musical ear make good piano tuners and are thereby given an industry by which they can make a good living.

In the broom shop will be found all of the larger boys. To such pupils as have a musical education, the broom shop gives an opportunity for an additional trade, and to such as have no musical ear it affords them the chance of learning a trade by which they also can make a living. The quality of the brooms made by the blind boys will compare very favorably with the brooms made in the best factories. All of our brooms meet with ready sale both to the wholesaler and retailer.

Chair caning is taught and the boys do very good work in this line.

GIRLS.

In the sewing and fancy work the young ladies are taught sewing, knitting and crocheting, and while they are being made familiar with the use of the needles of various kinds, are at the same time given an occupation by which, in after life they can gain a livelihood. Then, too, the convenience it is for a blind young lady to be able to attend to her ordinary sewing, gives her a sense of independence which should not be undervalued.

In beadwork the small boys and girls are taught to make all sorts of articles with beads and wire. By means of beads the pupils are taught the free and *accurate* use of the hands as well as being taught various shapes, forms, and designs.

In the industrial department for both the boys and the girls, the main object kept in view is to provide each pupil with a means of livelihood by the time such pupil has completed the literary course. It will be readily seen that the institution is giving these pupils not only a literary and a musical education, but also furnishing each with some means by which they can make an honorable living, either by teaching music and piano tuning, or by broom making and fancy work. Former pupils of this institution have proven successful in the above mentioned work and are now successfully pursuing, in this state and elsewhere, industries learned here. As a matter of economy to the state, we can not urge too strongly that ample provision be made for the industrial department of this institution.

Several years ago the building for the industrial department was burned and has never been rebuilt. At present this department is being conducted in different parts of the building and premises as best we can. We are compelled to use a part of the laundry for a broom shop, a room in the basement for piano tuning and chair caning, the bead and fancy work in some recitation room and the net and hammock making must be pursued wherever a pupil can find a place.

For the proper development of this department there is needed at once, a suitable building, properly equipped. With such a building and appliances the industrial department could be made practically self supporting.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

At the biennial meeting of the directors of the American Printing House for the Blind at Brantford, Ontario, Canada in July, 1892, it was decided that hereafter all books for the use of the schools for the blind should be printed in the New York system; hence, particular attention in this institution is being given in the early and thorough instruction of the pupils in that system of reading and writing, in both the literary and musical department.

That this change has been for the better, is evidenced by the rapid and thorough progress the pupils are making in their studies.

The raised print, or line letter, was good in its day and accomplished wonders, but the New York point far excels it, in both rapidity and ease with which pupils read, while it also gives to them, the accomplishment of being able to write with rapidity and ease.

In the education of these pupils we aim to develop their physical, mental and moral susceptibilities to the greatest degree possible. Of all pupils, the blind need, and should have, the most careful attention in order to develop them into a "complete being." It is indeed very unfortunate that blind children are not placed at an early age under the fostering care of this institution which the people of Nebraska have so wisely and generously provided for the care and instruction of these unfortunate people.

It is by no means an idle task to properly educate a blind child. When it is considered that in most cases, some physical derangement accompanies their blindness, that the mind has been

allowed to develop in a single direction, and that their peculiar home training has given them very strange ideas of right and wrong; then one may in a slight degree, conceive of the earnest and conscientious effort necessary to give these pupils a proper education.

It is very unfortunate for both the child and the state that a blind child is kept at home for years, through a foolish sympathy and a mistaken kindness on the part of parents, when it should be receiving the greatest benefits here which can be obtained by it in no other place in Nebraska. If those parents of blind children who foolishly refuse or neglect to send their children to this institution, could only realize the great wrong they are doing to that child by depriving that child of advantages which would prove life-long blessings, I am sure that there is not a blind child in Nebraska, but would be enjoying the privileges and advantages to be obtained here.

In the physical development of the pupils, particular attention is being paid not only to the kind and quality of the food, but also that they take all out-door exercises, possible. During "Recreation" hours, pupils are expected to be enjoying the pure air in promonading or such other exercise as they choose, while at certain times they are free to use the "gymnasium" which is equipped with health weights, dumb bells, wands and Indian clubs. As "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," we have assigned each pupil in the school certain hours for bathing each week, and these must be strictly complied with as much as any other duty. The boys' and girls' nurses attend to the bathing of the small boys and girls, respectively.

By consulting the literary and musical course of study it will be seen that in the mental development of these pupils the aim is to make independent thinkers by means of a suitable and well-graded course of study. Of course in the mental development of pupils, much depends upon the energy and ability of the

teacher in order that the best results may be obtained. The work in this line is being well done by my corps of teachers.

While paying particular attention to the mental and physical developement of the pupil, by no means must it be inferred that the social and moral developement is neglected. Of all people in the world, the blind should be possessed of the highest morality and the best social qualities. Their gentlemanly and womanly demeanor will prove a ready passport for them and materially aid them in the great "Battle of Life." It has been our endeavor at all times to inculcate the great moral principles of right and wrong. This is being accomplished in this direction, we are confident.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline here is such as is necessary in any boarding school admitting both sexes. Parents, who entrust their little sons and daughters and their older boys and girls to this institution, have a right to demand that such safeguards shall be thrown around them that their children will not be led astray. The *theory* of the simple and *free family discipline* sounds nicely and reads well in print, but, advocating such a discipline for a mixed school simply exhibits a person's lack of experience in the world, or an ignorance of human nature which is unpardonable. One of the most important lessons which the American youth needs to learn, is a "cheerful obedience to law and order." While the requirements of the institution are in no wise oppressive, yet they are of such a character that a pupil is guarded thereby from temptation.

They are also imbued with the idea that law and order must be strictly adhered to, thereby inculcating in their minds one of the most necessary elements in American citizenship.

In speaking of the discipline of this institution, I desire to be distinctly understood that I have the *most sincere sympathy* with

these pupils in their affliction, and the discipline here although *firm* but *kind*, has for its sole object the greatest good of each pupil. Under no circumstances should a person allow his sympathy to override his better judgment in requiring of these pupils that which is for their ultimate good.

In this connection allow me to quote from the Pennsylvania report for 1891. "Society forgets that the blind are often what they are from indolence, and that it is its fault that they may be called the pets of society. Boys and girls who easily win gifts, men and women who have been excused from their duties. Sternness and kindness are fellow workers not often enough seen together. Just as long as the education of the blind is deemed by the majority of people a matter of charity, and their faults and failures are overlooked or condoned out of sympathy or mere pity for their affliction, just as long, in short, as they are not prepared to compete on equal terms with the seeing, in those pursuits which they are equally capable of following, just so long indeed will our schools for the blind fall short of the utmost that lies within their possibilities.

With the advantages afforded the blind here in the literary, musical and industrial departments, together with a kind but firm discipline, the blind of Nebraska will have a better occupation than *organ grinding* and will have nobler aspirations than that of a *beggar*. Let the discipline of this institution always be such that its pupils will have been made better citizens by having attended here.

ENROLLMENT.

It certainly should be a matter of congratulation to the citizens of Nebraska to see the institution for the blind in a prosperous condition. The increased attendance for the biennial year is a source of gratification to all citizens.

The eighth biennial report of this institution shows an enroll-

ment of seventy-two pupils and up to that time it was the largest enrollment the institution ever had. Since the organization of the school there has been a steady increase in the attendance, which fact speaks well for the former administration.

As will be seen by the enrollment for the years 1891, 1892, there have been just one hundred pupils in attendance, and today there are more pupils in attendance than ever before. The remarkable increased attendance of twenty-eight more pupils than ever before is a fact which is no more surprising than it should be gratifying. While these facts show that this institution is in a very flourishing condition, they also show that the blind of our state need to be sought out and informed of the institution and its advantages to them. It was my pleasure during the summer vacation to spend all the time possible in visiting all blind children and their parents I could.

In such visits I found the most of these parents not well informed as to this institution and its advantages.

On being informed, as a general rule, the child and parent were anxious that the advantages obtainable here should no longer be neglected. In this manner some twenty-five new pupils entered the institution for the first time this year, and in so doing such pupils really began a new life, with aspirations second to none,

This increased attendance has filled the building to the fullest capacity, as you will see by the eighth biennial report, that seventy-five or eighty is the estimated number of students capable of being cared for in the present building.

Such is the fact, and with a superintendent who will do a little missionary work by informing the people of Nebraska concerning this school, there should be such an increased attendance here as will demand more room for the proper accommodation of the pupils.

Even now, as new pupils arrive, it is necessary to provide more

beds and bedding and crowd them into rooms already well filled. All of the rooms are well filled and every bed occupied.

Such is the present condition as to enrollment and this highly prosperous condition speaks well for the State of Nebraska.

Now as to the future.

By means of the United States census report and by other means, I have a list of some three hundred persons of school age in Nebraska, who are "blind to such an extent as not to be able to obtain an education" in our other public schools.

This shows then, that for the years 1889-1890, there were but 20.66 per cent of the blind in Nebraska of school age that were receiving an education, and that during the years 1891-1892 there were but 30 per cent who were taking advantage of the very liberal provisions offered them by our state, although the *increased percentage* of enrollment is very gratifying, yet the percentage is far below what it should be.

The cause of this apathy on the part of parents and pupils have been ably presented by the former Superintendent of this Institution, and I take the liberty to call attention to these causes in his words.

"That there are still quite a number of educable blind children in the State, whose parents have not as yet seen fit to send them to this school, is a fact greatly to be deplored, The causes of this lack of appreciation of the efforts of the State in their behalf have been given in previous reports and need not be dwelt upon here. In a few instances the reasons are legitimate, as in the case of those where hopes of recovered sight and entertained, and treatment is being given, but the greater majority are detained at home for insufficient reasons. Some parents living in distant parts of the State, claim that they are too poor to pay the necessary railroad expense for their children going to and returning from school. Others are so forgetful of the true interests of their children as to purposely neglect the means afforded for

their education, while others are simply careless, admitting the necessity, but postponing sending their children from time to time, and when the child finally starts in school, he finds himself graded with those much younger in years, and begins his education with a feeling of discouragement. Then there are parents, who, through mistaken kindness, coupled, perhaps, with a misapprehension of the purposes of these institutions, keep them at home, fearing to place them in the care of strangers. It may be stated as our experience, that usually, an interval of two or three years intervenes between the time when the first knowledge of the children reaches us, and the securing of their attendance, although in the meantime, every available means have been used to induce them to come. It would seem to me, that a compulsory law adapted to meet these special cases should be enacted."

In order to thoroughly inform the parents of blind children in Nebraska, I have mailed to each person, the address of whom I have, the following circular letter, and have many replies which indicate that there are many other blind children in our State who are desirous of obtaining an education.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., AUGUST 10, 1892.

Having the interests of the blind at heart, and being ready and willing and glad to be of benefit and service to them, I write to ask if you do not desire to obtain the great advantages which the Nebraska Institution for the Blind offers. Education will do more for the blind child than for the seeing, and they certainly should avail themselves of every opportunity afforded them. It is presumed that many of the parents of these children are not advised regarding the school and its aims. It is neither a hospital nor a home for the indigent blind, but a special school for the blind. Those may be admitted, whose sight is so defective, but

they are unable to obtain an education in the public schools, and who are "of suitable age and capacity." It is our desire that each person entitled to the privileges of this school, be in attendance, thereby securing the great advantages which they can not obtain elsewhere in this State.

Tuition, board and medical attendance are furnished *free of charge* during the school year. The school will open the second Wednesday of September, and all will be expected to be here the day before.

On account of our limited amount of room and the prospect of a large attendance, you should notify the Superintendent as soon as possible, whether you expect to attend, so that all suitable arrangements may be made for your comfort and convenience. I am,

Yours Sincerely,

C. D. RAKESTRAW,

Superintendent,

From the numerous replies received, are from the number who are still corresponding with me, relative to entering this Institution, I am confident that, with the proper amount of work done by the Superintendent in looking after the interests of the blind in Nebraska, this Institution will, within the next two years, have an enrollment of not less than one hundred and thirty-five pupils. According to the former Superintendent's estimate of the capacity of the present buildings, there can be accommodated here, but about eighty pupils. As before mentioned, the building is now filled, and within the next two years, if the school continues to prosper, as during the past two years, there certainly will be need of more accommodations here. A wing can easily be built on the west end of the main building, and with proper management of this Institution, this will need to be done shortly.

PUBLIC EXERCISES.

In order that you may obtain some idea of the capabilities of our pupils we herewith submit a few of the year's

PUBLIC PROGRAMMES.

ANNAUL CONCERT OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, THURSDAY
EVENING, JUNE 4, 1891, IN CONCERT HALL.

PROGRAMME—FIRST PART.

Orchestra—Magic Flute.....Mozart
Chorus—Great and Marvelous.....Farmer
Piano Solo—Reveil du Lion.....De Kontsk
Rose Cooper.

String Quartette.....Boccherini
Harry Cozad, Paul Hagel, Bertram Bell, Harry Sdlroder.
Recitation.....A. What the Circus Did. B. Practicing Song
Chorus—Let the Hills and Vales.....Richards
Orchestra—Night in Granada.....Kreutzer

PART SECOND.

Piano Duett—Valse.....Schulhoff
Lulu Speottle, Frank Jones.

Violin Solo—Oberlander.....Jungle
Bertram Bell.

Chorus—Male Voices, Vocal March.....Veaxib
Recitations....A. An Awakened Conscience. B. A Boy's Belief
String.

Piano Solo—Last Hope.....Gottschalk
Belle Noble.

Solo and Chorus—Land of Trumpet.....Donzetti
Solo.....Nellie Adams
Orchestra—Shredella.....Flotow

CANTATA.

THE TRIAL OF ST. NICHOLAS. GIVEN BY PUPILS OF THE NEBRASKA
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, MONDAY EVENING DEC. 21, 1891,
EIGHT O' CLOCK. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE PRESENT.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Judge Commonsense.....	Harry Cozad
Squire Hardcash.....	Paul Hagel
Doctor Dryasdust.....	Austin Wilson
Doctor Sensible.....	Charley Hayes
Prof. Statistics.....	La Rue Powers
Susy Eyebright.....	Lizzie Mattice
Miss Jerusha Vinegar.....	Belle Noble
Grandmother Grievous.....	Sarah Cozad
Mother Comfort.....	Rose Cooper
Theodore Progress.....	Bertram Bell
Deacon Heresy Hunt.....	Fred Curtis
Parson Greatheart.....	Harry Schroder
Saint Nicholas.....	Henry Patrick

Jury and Children.

INTRODUCTION.

Chorus.....	"Poor and Wealthy, Feeble, Healthy."
Solo and Chorus.....	"Judge Commonsense and I."
Chorus.....	"What is This?" St. Nicholas it Cannot Be
Chorus.....	"Oh! St. Nicholas We Fear You."
Song.....	"What Shall We Do, if We Children Get Sick?"
Duet and Chorus.....	St. Nicholas, M. D.
Solo.....	"What is the Price of a Smile?"
Duett.....	Alas! The Good Old Days.
Duett...	"Each Christmas Finds a Richer Earth."

Chorus.....“‘Tis at Christmas Time That We Celebrate
the Savior's Birth.”

Song.....“Dear Old Saint, We Come to You.”

Chorus.....“And Now the Trial's Ended.”

Enter Queen of Winter and Attendants to Conduct St. Nicholas Away.

Song.....Hail! Hail! Our Queen.

Song.....“Merry Bells are Ringing Now.”

1891—1892.

PROGRAMME OF CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE NEBRASKA INSTITUTION
FOR THE BLIND.

To be held in the institution Wednesday, June 8, 1892, Nebraska City, Neb.

PROGRAMME, ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

1. Amusement.....Carl Bergman
2. Amusement.....Samuel O'Connor
3. Amusement.....Herman Miller
4. Amusement.....Howard Vanoy
5. Amusement.....Mary Lawler
6. Waltz.....Joseph Schipper
7. “Shepherd's Song”.....Horatio Claxton
8. “Hero's March.”.....Ida Oleson
9. “Swiftly o'er the Tide.”.....James Peacock
10. “Pearl Waltz.”.....Clearence Lewis
11. “Blue Mountain Waltz.”.....Bessie Gordon
12. “Barcarolle.”.....Clyde Grippen
13. “Little Faries Walzer.”.....Roy Clark
14. “Wake Robin Polka.”.....Golda Matthews
15. “Rustling Leaves.”.....Alma Lanham
16. “Slumber Sweetly.”.....William Chrowder
17. “Little Fairy Schottische.”.....Mer Parish

THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

1. Chorus—"Spring" Second Choir
 2. "In the Month of May" Flint Beghtol
 3. "Bertie's Gallop" Nora Martin
 4. "The Laurel and the Rose" Lizzie Mattice
 5. Chorus—"March for the Childred" Second Choir
 6. Trio—"Three Friends Waltz" { Tennis Robins
Nellie Nelson
Mary Gish.
 7. "Twilight Fancies" Prof. J. K. Frank
- Alice Hersh.
8. Recitation—"The Motherless Turkey's" Class
 9. "Evening Chimes" Sarah Cozad
 10. Duet—"Children's Party" { Mona Stuart.
Sylvia Duncan
 11. Chorus—"Gay Little Dandelion" Second Choir
 12. Tenor Solo—"A Freshing Breeze" Kay Tarwater
 13. "Shells of Ocean" { Nels Nelson
Don Arnold
Ray Shike.
 14. "Monastery Bells" Lulu Spoettle
 15. Piano Duett "On the Race Course"

Lizzie Young, Prof. J. L. Frank.

16. Violin Cello—"Song Without Words" Kay Tarwater
17. Cornet Solo—"Romanza" Austin Wilson
18. Chorus—"Bird Carol" Second Choir
19. "America" Brass Band

EIGHT O'CLOCK P.M.

- Invocation Rev. J. B. Green, D. D
1. "America" Brass Band
 2. Chorus—"To Thee, O Country" J. Eichberg

Choral Class.

3. Overture—"Night" Brooks
 4. Recitation "The Old Contententials"

Elocution Class.

5. Male Quartette—"Merrily goes our Bark" C. E. Leslie
 6. Piano Solo—"Whispering Wind" Wollenhaut
 Cay Tarwater, Aenry Schroder, Harry Cozad,
 Bertram Bell, Clarence Jones.
 7. Chorus—"Peasant Wedding March" Sodermann
 Choral Class.
 8. Violin Solo—"Pizzicato" Ernst
 Bertram Bell.
 9. Recitation "Our Doing Without"
 Sarah Cozad, Paul Hagel.
 10. Piano Solo—"Cachucha" Raff
 Fred Curtis.
 11. Vocal Trio—"Hither Faries Trip" Tally
 Lulu Spoettle, Belle Noble, Lizzie Mattice,
 Sarah Lozad, Alma Lanham, Ger-
 aldine Rakestraw.
 12. Piano Solo—"Home Sweet Home" Gottschalk
 Belle Noble.
 13. Chorus—"Shepherd's Pipe" Prof. Frank
 Choral Class
 14. Recitatiin—"The Bells of Lynn" Elocution Class
 15. Male Quartette—"A Sailor's Dream" C. E. Leslie
 16. Valse—"Light and Shade" Strauss
 Orchestra.

Benediction Rev. C. Monro

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA,

NOVEMBER, 29, 1892.

Prof. C. D. Rakestraw, Superintendent for the Blind, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to herewith make my report to you as medical attendant to the Institute for Blind, of the State of Nebraska, during your administration thereof, considering the prevalence of general diseases throughout the country, the past year, and the large attendance of students, especially the last and present term of this Institution, the number of those closely housed together, many of whom are naturally scrofulous and tainted with hereditary diseases, the health of the school has been remarkably good. This, together with a first class sanitary condition which I have always found about the buildings, are due in a measure to the watchfulness and thorough attention of yourself and wife, and the two nurses, respectfully of the girls' and boys' departments, Misses Teter and Jeffries.

The diseases which I have found most prevalent among the students are light fevers of a malarial and bilious character, diarrhoea, sore throats, bronchitis and its sequences, and such other trouble as might be expected among a number of people thus brought together.

In April last, we had one serious case of scarlet fever, but by isolating it with a good nurse in a room entirely to themselves, following strictly quarantine rules in regard to it, and thoroughly disinfecting the building, we successfully and happily prevented the plague from spreading to the rest of the school, and brought the patient to as speedy a recovery as could have been expected.

We have a similar case of the same trouble at the present time, some seven months from the date of the other. How this or the other case crept into the Institution we know not, but by fol-

lowing the same rules that governed us before, we hope to be as fortunate as we were in the first case.

At your request, and upon the desire of several of the students, we have examined their eyes, and such as I thought could be benefited, I have treated, some needing treatment of two or three times a week, extending over several weeks or months. Others, treatment of shorter duration, and in each case, I have succeeded in doing fully as much as I had expected to accomplish in the outset, and the success of these treatments have thus proven that your request was a timely and thoughtful one.

I have seen students come to the institution, whose eyes were exceedingly painful, admitting scarcely a ray of light, without great suffering and of less use than if entirely blind, after a few weeks' treatment, able to read fairly well, do fancy work and be otherwise serviceable to themselves and others. These, without such treatment, would have been a burden to themselves, their instructors, and their friends, and a lasting and endless expense to the State. I therefore know that many who come each year to attend this Institute with diseased eyes, but not utterly hopeless sight, can be relieved of much suffering, rendered much more independent for themselves, and of much less future expense to the State, by having intelligent treatment at the proper time, and I would urge upon you to call the attention of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings to this fact that they may see that the good work which has been so wisely inaugurated by you, be continued, and that the Superintendent, each year, be instructed to employ a competent physician who has a reliable reputation for such work, thus giving the afflicted their rights and saving the State probable further expense.

Believing that no public instruction of common wealth can show a healthier or better sanitary condition than this one during the past year, I respectfully submit this report.

CLAUDE WATSON, M. D.

NEEDED APPROPRIATIONS.

The great increase in attendance and the prospect of a still larger attendance, calls special attention to the fact that the appropriations should be ample to properly carry out the aims of this institution. In the past the people of Nebraska have generously responded to the calls from this institution, and we feel confident that the needs for the next two years will be cheerfully met.

That this institution has been economically managed will not be questioned, and it is the desire of the present management to conduct the affairs here with the least possible expense *consistent with* the best interests of the state and these pupils entrusted to our fostering care.

A comparison of the following institutions with this, will show the present difference in the expenses of management.

TABLE NO. 1.

STATE.	YEAR.	TOTAL EXPENSE.	TOTAL NO. PUPILS.	EXPENSE PER PUPIL.
Ohio.....	1891	\$ 59,092.74	204	\$289.67
New York	1891	75,711.83	243	311.57
Pennsylvania	1891	105,926.52	222	477.14
Maryland.....	1891	36,665.25	96	381.93
Nebraska	1892	18,950.00	72	263.16
"	1893	*26,500.00	100	265.00

*Asked for.

In estimating the average cost per pupil in the above table the average of the two years' total expense, (permanent improvements and all other expenses), has been taken as the basis of cost, and the total number of pupils enrolled as the number of pupils in each case.

I herewith give a table showing the estimates of appropriations asked for and granted in each biennial report beginning with the second. (Can not find the first biennial report,)

TABLE NO. 2.

BIENNIAL REPORT.	Average Approp- ation Asked for per Year.	NUMBER PUPILS.	AVERAGE PER PUPIL.
Second.. .. .	\$ 9,000.00	23	\$ 391.00
Third	7,450.00	27	275.92
Fourth	9,450.00	33	286.39
Fifth	10,025.00	36	278.47
Sixth	†41,550.00	39	1,065.39
Seventh	21,800.00	57	382.45
Eighth	18,900.00	72	263.16
Ninth	‡26,500.00	100	265.00

Cannot find first biennial report in office.

†New building.

‡Asked for.

The following averages will also prove interesting and of value.

From second biennial report, 1887 to 1892, inclusive.

	Average per Pupil All Expenditures.	Average Per Pupil.
Appropriation for new building be- ing included	\$420.44	
Appropriation for new building omitted		\$313.47
All appropriations for new building omitted		294.74
Present administration		263.16
Asked for in present report, for the coming two years		265.00

By the above "tables" it can readily be seen that the appropriations requested for the next two years are considerably below the average as shown by the various biennial reports and the average per pupil during the present administration has been *far below* the average cost per pupil per year for each year since 1877.

By the above table No. 1, which includes such late reports as I have on hand, it will be seen that the "expense per pupil" is far below that in other institutions and I have no doubt if we had

the late reports of all such institutions in America, that the average expense per pupil here would be below the average, and with the increased opportunities asked for, we are still far below the expenses per pupil in other institutions of like character. This certainly should be gratifying to the citizens of Nebraska.

The estimate for the current expenses for the next biennial term is \$30,000. This item includes fuel, gas and wages of employees, and is based on an estimated attendance of one hundred pupils.

There will need to be appropriated for salaries of officers and teachers the sum of \$13,000 for the next two years, as it has been necessary to add more teachers to the faculty for the present year on account of the increased attendance. When we consider that each pupil needs to be instructed individually in every study, it can readily be seen that the present number of teachers is too small. As has been said "The exacting character of institution work can only be appreciated by those acquainted with its details, and requires a service which only a thoroughly devoted teacher can render."

My most sincere thanks are due my teachers for their earnest, faithful and efficient service. From six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night for every day of the seven days of the week they are faithfully attending to the needs of these pupils.

Such exacting services, faithfully rendered are worthy of the highest commendation.

We ask for an appropriation for medical attendance because we deem it necessary and in the long run a matter of economy to the state. This institution is in no sense an infirmary but a school for the education of those of suitable age and capacity, whose sight is so defective as to prevent their obtaining an education in the other public schools in Nebraska."

In the case of many we find that the pupil is placed in this pe-

culiar condition at home, either go without an education, or become totally blind in trying to secure such an education.

On taking charge of this institution, I determined to preserve what little eyesight a pupil may have and to improve their eyesight where possible. With this object in view, I secured the services of a physician, (Dr. Claude Watson) who has made a special study of the diseases of the eye. That he has accomplished much good here, the testimony of the pupils he has already so materially benefitted, will be the best evidence, and I hereby request that the committee visiting this institution make special inquiry of the pupils who have been thus benefitted. There are cases here where the sight would have been entirely destroyed if left a few years. The parties could not have afforded to have the eyes properly treated and as a result the state would have several totally blind persons to care for. As it now is, these young people are here obtaining an education and at the same time are having what little sight they possess preserved and improved.

From both an economical and humane point of view, I feel I would be derelict of my duty to the state and to these pupils were I to neglect the preservation of such as these pupils still possess.

Furniture, clothing, bedding, etc., will wear out even with the best of care and we shall need at least eight hundred dollars (\$800.00) to provide the necessary furniture, clothing, bedding, etc.

In the mention of the industrial department, I have called attention to the fact that the building for this department was burned several years ago and has not yet been rebuilt. This department is a very necessary one in the education of the blind as it gives to certain pupils means of livelihood, which cannot be obtained otherwise. We need ample provision for a building for the industrial department, and then you may expect most beneficial results to the state from this expenditure.

There is also needed a stable, carriage house and cow barn. Your present stable for the accommodation of two horses and four cows, has three stalls and the hay mow will hold about one and one-half tons of hay. In fact there are mere sheds for the accommodation of the stock, vehicles and implements.

The amount of five thousand dollars, (\$5,000.00) is asked for and will cover the expense of these two buildings.

For the repairs of buildings, and improvement of grounds, the sum of two thousand dollars, (\$2,000.00) is the least amount that will cover the necessary expenses for the next two years. It is certainly very poor economy to allow buildings of this character to become dilapidated.

The roof of the east wing must be made anew, the porches are decaying and need immediate attention, numerous repairs throughout the entire buildings, such as repairing stairways, floors, rooms in general kitchen and pantry, are immediate needs and storm windows and doors over the entire buildings, are not only needed on account of the comfort and health of the pupils, but as a matter of economy in fuel. When all of the necessary repairs of buildings and improvement of grounds, such as keeping lawn and drive ways in repair, necessary lights for same are considered, it is absolutely necessary for the care of this property that at least the amount asked for be appropriated,

The least appropriation for books, music and apparatus has been found inadequate to meet the needs in this line.

That appropriation was for eight hundred dollars, (\$800.00) and was found inadequate to meet the requirements. The books show that the appropriation was economically expended, but the increased attendance necessarily increased all expenses. Although there are several pianos in the building, they are all being used all day and more instruments needed at once. As most of our books are in "raised print" and as no more of that kind will be printed, it will be necessary for a considerable outlay within

the next two years, for necessary text books, music and apparatus. We ask the least with which the institution can be supplied and it will require the most careful judgment and the strictest economy to meet the requirements with one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for the next two years, in the purchase of necessary books, music and apparatus.

NEBRASKA INSTITUTION FOR BLIND.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.

Recapitulation of estimate for the biennial term ending March 31st, 1895.

1. Current expenses, fuel, lights, wages employees, based upon an enrollment of 100 pupils.....	\$30,000.00
2. Salaries of officers, teachers, etc.....	13,000.00
3. Medical Attendance.....	1,200.00
4. Furniture, clothing, bedding, etc.....	800.00
5. Building industrial shop and stable.....	5,000.00
6. Repairs of building and improvement of grounds..	2,000.00
7. Books, music and apparatus.....	1,000.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$53,000.00

PUPILS.

No	NAME.	Age.	Sex.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	NATIVITY.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	CAUSE OF BBINDNESS.
1	Ralph Albright	18	M	Madison, Nebraska.	Nebraska	Sept. 17, 1880	Inflmn & malprac.
2	Don Arnold	11	M	Unadillo, "	Missouri	Nov. 8, 1881	Fever.
3	Lulu Ashmore	15	F	Nebraska City, "	Iowa	Sept. 13, 1882	Congenital.
4	Venus Ashmore	6	F	Nebraska City, "	"	Sept. 13, 1892	"
5	Behrens Anna	22	F	Rockville, "	"	Nov. 8, 1881	Sickness.
6	Isabella Bebout	32	F	Nebraska City, "	Ohio	Sept. 29, 1889	Inflammation.
7	Bertram Bell	20	M	Neligh, "	Illinois	" 25, "	Cataract.
8	Carl Bergman	12	M	Neligh, "	Nebraska	" 5, 1888	Congenital
9	Harry Beuter	16	M	Nebraska City, "	"	" 9, 1885	Measles.
10	Flint Beghtol	10	M	Friend City, "	Iowa	Jan. 5, 1891	Paralysis & fever.
11	Joseph Blum	9	M	Omaha, "	"	Sept. 13, 1892	Unknown.
12	Roy Clark	10	M	Beatrice, "	Nebraska	" 10, 1890	Whooping cough.
13	Hoiatio Claxton	18	M	Bloomfield, "	New York	" 10, 1890	Inflammation.
14	Rose Cooper	19	F	Humboldt, "	Nebraska	" 5, 1888	Measles.
15	Harry Cozad	24	M	Red Cloud, "	Iowa	" 25, 1889	Cataract.
16	Arthur Cozad	22	M	Red Cloud, "	"	Oct. 18, 1889	"
17	Sarah Cozad	18	F	Malcolm, "	Nebraska	March 23, 1887	Accident.
18	Fred Curtis	25	M	Lincoln, "	"	Sept. 25, 1889	Granulated lids.
19	Flora Carrithers	17	F	Bennet, "	Illinois	" 9, 1891	Inflammation.
20	Wm Crowder	29	M	Peru, "	"	" 9, 1891	Congenital.
21	Sylvia Duncan	16	F	Bartley, "	Iowa	Jan. 12, 1888	Measles.
22	Cara I. DeFord	19	F	Wallace, "	Wyoming	Sept. 13, 1892	Sore eyes.
23	Bessie Gorden	12	F	Lawrence, "	Iowa	Feb. 14, 1890	Unknown.
24	Mary Gish	10	F	Union, "	Nebraska	Sept. 11, 1891	Accident.
25	Clyde Grippen	9	M	Ord, "	Wisconsin	" 25, 1889	"
26	Paul Hagel	22	M	Columbus, "	Missouri	Jan. 4, 1888	Malpractice.
27	Scott Handy	23	M	Bloomington, "	"	" 4, 1888	Congenital.
28	Charles Hayes	21	M	Omaha, "	Indiana	Sept. 21, 1887	Accident.
29	Alice Hirsh	16	F	Lincoln, "	Nebraska	"	"

30	Laura J. Hughson	9	F	Oakdale,	Nebraska	Nebraska	Sept. 13, 1892	Soft cataract.
31	Ella Heckler	16	F	Barnston,	"	Illinois	" 13, 1892	Congenital.
32	Ira Hecker	10	M	"	"	Nebraska	" 13, 1892	"
33	Fred Hollingsworth	16	M	Wallace,	"	Illinois	" 23, 1892	Scrofula.
34	Josie Jones	20	F	Nebraska City,	"	Nebraska	Oct. 6, 1884	Inflammation.
35	Frank Jones	17	F	"	"	"	6, 1884	"
36	Minnie Jones	18	F	Montrose,	"	Iowa	Sept. 25, 1889	Unknown.
37	Clarence Jones	24	M	New Castle	"	Illinois	Jan. 21, 1891	Accident.
38	Roy Jones	7	M	Nebraska City,	"	Nebraska	Sept. 13, 1892	"
39	Jennie Jones	13	F	Oakland,	"	"	" 5, 1888	Congenital.
40	Ingwald Johnson	23	M	Genoa,	"	Wisconsin	" 26, 1889	Cataract.
41	Johnson, John	22	M	Nebraska City,	"	Georgia	" 15, 1892	Unknown.
42	Augusta Kaul	16	F	Platte Center,	"	Michigan	" 21, 1887	Rearlet fever
43	Alma Lauham	17	F	Weeping Water,	"	Illinois	Nov. 19, 1888	Unknown
44	Mary Lawler	11	F	Exeter,	"	Nebraska	Sept. 10, 1890	Inflammation.
45	Clarence Lewis	18	M	Talmage,	"	Iowa	Jan. 4, 1889	Unknown.
46	Clair Lloyd	19	F	Nebraska City,	"	Nebraska	Sept. 25, 1889	Inflammation.
47	Golda Mathews	17	F	Exeter,	"	Kansas	Jan. 2, 1888	Scrofula.
48	Lizza Mattice	19	F	Dunbar,	"	Iowa	Sept. 16, 1885	Unknown.
49	Herman Miller	14	M	Nebraska City,	"	Illinois	" 15, 1888	Congenital.
50	Stella Miller	17	F	Dunbar	"	Iowa	April 23, 1890	"
51	Elsie McKern	16	F	Aurora,	"	Nebraska	Sept. 11, 1888	"
52	Christine Morall	14	F	Dunbar,	"	"	Nov. 23, 1887	Diphtheria.
53	Leander Muck	19	M	Nehawka,	"	Iowa	March 25, 1889	Granulated lids.
54	Emanuel Miller	39	M	West Point,	"	Pennsylvania.	Sept. 13, 1892	Det'ch't of retina.
55	Everett Eoore	15	M	Guide Rock,	"	Iowa	" 13, 1892	Wkn's optic nerve
56	Nora Martin	9	F	Rogers,	"	Nebraska	Jan. 5, 1891	Scarlet fever.
57	Ollie Meyers	12	F	South Omaha,	"	"	Sept. 13, 1892	Measles.
58	Mary McAnley	15	F	Pallsade,	"	Illinois	" 13, 1892	Unknown.
59	Nellie Maurer	11	F	Red Cloud,	"	Nebraska	Oct. 22, 1891	"
60	Nels Nelson	13	M	Oakland,	"	"	Sept. 21, 1887	Congenital.
61	Nellie Nelson	15	F	"	"	"	" 25, 1889	"
62	Belle Noble	18	F	Grant,	"	Illinois	" 5, 1888	Inflammation.
63	Jessie Noll	10	M	Moorefield,	"	"	" 13, 1892	Congenital.
64	Ida Olsen	21	F	Osceola,	"	Sweden	" 5, 1888	Measles.
65	Sam O'Conner	12	M	Wellfleet,	"	Arkansas	Nov. 14, 1890	Inflammation.
66	Clara Owens	16	F	Burrese,	"	Nebraska	Sept. 13, 1892	Unknown.

PUPILS.—Continued

No	NAME.	Age	Sex	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	NATIVITY.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
67	John Page	14	M	Omaha, Nebraska	Nebraska	Sept. 25, 1889	Inflammation.
68	Bert Painter	14	M	Nebraska City, "	Illinois	Oct. 1, 1888	Spinal meningitis
69	Mer Parrish	16	M	Beatrice, "	Michigan	Sept. 9, 1891	Accident.
70	Henry Patrick	19	M	Grand Island, "	Georgia	Sept. 9, 1885	Opacity of cornea.
71	James Peacock	20	M	Omaha, "	Illinois	Oct. 15, 1891	Accident.
72	La Rue Powers	15	M	Fremont, "	Iowa	Sept. 9, 1891	Unknown.
73	Addie Reeves	24	F	Lincoln, "	Minnesota	" 5, 1888	Measles.
74	Kate Regan	23	F	Platte Center	Pennsylvania	" 5, 1888	Inflammation.
75	Laura Rowe	10	F	Sterling, "	Nebraska	" 10, 1891	Granulated lids.
76	John Rowe	8	M	"	"	" 10, 1891	"
77	Tennis Robins	8	F	Omaha, "	Iowa	Jan. 25, 1891	Congenital.
78	Geo. Radick	30	M	Ithica, "	Missouri	Nov. 11, 1892	Being burned.
79	Alice Sherrill	20	F	Crete, "	Ohio	Sept. 10, 1884	Measles.
80	Ray Shike	12	M	Clay Center	Nebraska	" 25, 1889	Dropsy of eyes.
81	Nellie Stewart	13	F	Union, "	"	March 2, 1887	Pneumonia.
82	Lulu Spoettle	17	F	Omaha, "	Pennsylvania	Sept. 9, 1885	Cataract.
83	Mona Stewart	12	F	Union, "	Cass County	" 25, 1890	Lung fever.
84	Joe Skipper	15	M	Wahoo, "	Nebraska	Jan. 5, 1891	Measles.
85	Henry Schroder	20	M	St. Helena, "	Missouri	" 8, 1891	Accident.
86	Kay Tarwater	16	M	Nebraska City, "	Nebraska	Sept. 9, 1885	Scrofula.
87	Pearl Taylor	23	F	Blair, "	"	" 9, 1885	"
88	Ella Trask	17	F	Barnestown, "	Iowa	Jan. 8, 1889	Unknown.
89	Melvin Trask	19	M	"	"	" 8, 1889	"
90	Lena Truesdale	19	F	Plum Valley, "	New York	Sept. 8, 1885	Accident.
91	Floy Taylor	11	F	Beatrice, "	Iowa	" 13, 1892	Pigment'n retina.
92	Howard Vannoy	15	M	Lincoln, "	Pennsylvania	Oct. 14, 1891	Congniti'l cataract
93	Max Voss	13	M	Hemmingford	Germany	Sept. 15, 1892	Accident.
94	Maude Warrick	20	F	Blair, "	Nebraska	April 11, 1892	Inflammation.
95	John Winthro	25	M	Kearney, "	Indiana	Jan. 3, 1885	Cataract.

96	Austin Wilson	19	M Nebraska	City, Neb.	Michigan	Sept. 16, 1890	Wk's optic nerve
97	Owen White	22	M Albion,	"	Nebraska	" 21, 1887	.... Accident,
98	Grace Williams	12	F Crawford,	"	"	" 12, 1892	.... Congenital.
99	Lizzie Young	15	F Lincoln,	"	Illinois	" 25, 1889	.... Congenital.
100	Charles Zadinna	6	M Omaha,	"	Bohemia	" 14, 1892	.... Malpractice.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

In Account With

INSTITUTION FOR BLIND.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
As shown by Books.....		
To Cash for material purchased.....	\$616.79	....
By " " articles sold.....		\$341.68
" bills received, and accounts.....		101.50
" Inventory		270.43
To Balance.....	96.82	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$713.61	\$713.61

CASH AS SHOWN BY BOOKS.

By Sundry sales, brooms, stock, etc.....	....	\$726.54
To " purchases, stock material for shop, etc	693.18	....
" Balance.....	33.38	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$726.54	\$726.54

The above account is simply for this Department during my administration.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the following papers for their many kindnesses and copies of their respective publication.

The "Nebraska City Daily News," the "Nebraska City Weekly Press," the "Lincoln State Journal," the "Nebraska Mutes Journal," "Industrial school Curior," Kearney, Nebraska; the "Northwestern Journal of Education," the (Alabama) Messenger," the "Institute Herald," (St. Augustine, Florida), the "Institution News" (Austin, Texas), the "Home and School," (Norfolk, Nebraska), the "Omaha World-Herald," the "Omaha Bee."

Our thanks are due to the various Railroads in Nebraska for

their many courteous and kindnesses in materially assisting us in caring for the pupils while en route to and from school. Special thanks are due the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley.

To Thomas Ryan, Conductor on "B. & M." between Nebraska City and Lincoln, are we greatly indebted for the fatherly care he takes of our unfortunate pupils while passing over his road.

We hereby tender our most sincere thanks to Hon. James E. Boyd, Governor, and to the Board of Control, both as a Board, and as individuals, for your hearty support, and kind and valuable suggestions.

DAILY PROGRAMME.

A. M.

Rising Bell.....	6:00		
Breakfast.....	6:30		
Recreation and Study.....	7:00	to	8:00
Chapel Exercise.....	8:00	"	8:10
First Class Hour.....	8:10	"	8:55
Recess.....	8:55	"	9:05
Second Class Hour.....	9:05	"	9:50
Intermission.....	9:50	"	10:10
Third Class Hour.....	10:10	"	10:50
Recess.....	10:50	"	11:00
Fourth class Hour.....	11:00	"	11:45
Orchestra.....	11:00	"	12:00
Dinner.....	12:00		

P. M.

Fifth Class Hour.....	1:00	to	2:00
Girls. Industrial Department, and Sixth Class Hour.....	2:00	to	3:00
Band.....	3:00	"	4:00
Choirs, Primary and Junior.....	3:00	"	4:00
Choir, advanced.....	4:00	"	5:00
Recreation.....	5:00	"	6:00
Supper.....	6:00		
Point Writing.....	6:30	to	7:00
Advanced.....	6:30	"	7:00
Reading Classes and evening study hour.....	7:00	"	7:30
Advanced Reading Classes.....	7:30	"	8:30
Retiring Bell.....	9:00		
Quiet Bell.....	9:30		
Building Closed.....	9:30		

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Nebraska Institution for the Blind, located at Nebraska City, was organized and is conducted solely for the purpose of providing a means whereby the blind children of the state may obtain an education. It is in no sense an asylum or a hospital. The law provides that only "those of suitable age and capacity shall be admitted" and the board of control has fixed the ages from nine to twenty-one years as suitable for admission.

Tuition, board and medical attendance are furnished free for all who are admitted, but parents or guardians are expected to provide suitable clothing, pay all traveling expenses to and from the institute and take charge of the pupil during the summer vacation.

The school year begins on the second Wednesday in September and closes on the second Wednesday in June. It is expected that all pupils will be present at the opening of the term and, except in cases of sickness or unavoidable necessity, remain to the close.

Each pupil shall come provided with an adequate supply of comfortable clothing which must be replenished from time to time as becomes necessary. Each article should be distinctly marked with the owner's name and must be sent in good condition. The supply should embrace a sufficient quantity to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

A small sum of money should be provided each pupil, or deposited with the principal, to provide for postage, repair of shoes, etc.

Pupils will be expected to attend church on each Sunday morning in suitable weather, at such place as they or their parents designate.

Persons not residents of this state may be admitted to the benefits of this institution upon the payment of fifty dollars quarterly, in advance, provided that no such person shall be received to the exclusion of any resident of the state.

Those of suitable age and capacity and possessing a good, moral character will be admitted, but in case after a fair trial, one proves incompetent, or manifest repeated disregard of the school regulations they will be discharged.

Profanity, obscenity and the use of intoxicants and tobacco in all their forms are strictly prohibited.

No person should be brought to the institute until a letter of admission has been received from the principal.

Thursday and Monday afternoons have been designated as reception days, when the institution will be thrown open for inspection. Persons who may know of blind children are requested to inform them of the character of the school and send their address to the principal.

All inquiries regarding the admission of pupils will be promptly answered.

To insure prompt delivery, all letters and express packages to the pupils, should be addressed in care of the "Institute for the Blind."

HOME INSTRUCTION FOR THE BLIND.

It is manifestly impracticable under ordinary circumstances to send children from home to school under the age of nine years, but if no efforts be put forth before this time, for the intellectual developement of the child, valuable time is lost.

Parents, brothers, sisters and friends may accomplish much with a little painstaking, and the child thus becomes interested in acquiring knowledge, and when the time comes to attend the institute, he will go with a feeling of pleasant anticipation, rather than aversion, and will be able to enter classes fully one or two years in advance of those whose early training has been neglected.

The following is given by way of suggestion as some of the things upon which the blind children should be instructed before entering the institute,

First of all, he should not only be allowed but required as much as possible to help himself, to dress and feed himself, to walk erect and independently, to care properly for his clothing and his person. Induce habits of observation, encourage him to explore the house, the barn, the premises generally, to examine the cat, the dog, and other domestic animals and teach him their habits. Let him handle the tools and learn to use them.

At the same time he should learn to count, add and subtract small numbers, and the multiplication table; learn to spell the common words and their meaning and use, the geography of the farm, town, county and state and other facts which every child should know.

Reading with the fingers should also begin early. If neglected the loss can never be made good. A delicacy and nice discrimination of the sense of touch is seldom acquired after the age of fifteen or sixteen years.

Alphabet sheets and other matter in embossed type will be gladly furnished upon application, to the blind children who are too young to attend the school.

On making application information must be given fully and explicitly upon the following:

1. What is the full name of the applicant?
2. Date and place of birth.
3. Parents' names, are both living?
4. Postoffice address of parents.
5. Age at which blindness occurred.
6. Cause of blindness.
7. Degree of blindness.
8. Is it such that he cannot be educated in the common schools?
9. Has the applicant any bodily deformity or infirmity?
10. Is the applicant now in good health and free from contagious disease?

11. What is the general moral character of the applicant?
12. Is he addicted to the use of tobacco or spiritous liquors?
13. Is he of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture?
14. What are the pecuniary means of the parents or immediate relations?
14. Who will provide clothing and take charge of the applicant during the summer vacation?

All communications should be addressed to

C. D. RAKESTRAW,
Nebraska Institution for the Blind, Nebraska City, Neb.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

WOMAN'S ASSOCIATE CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF NEBRASKA

OF THE

Nebraska Industrial Home at Milford.

1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

OFFICERS, 1882.

MRS L. M. BOEHNE, President.....	Grand Island, Neb.
MRS. A. F. NEWMAN, Vice-President	Lincoln, “
MRS. S. A. LATTA, Treasurer.....	“ “
MISS ELLA NORVAL, Cor.-Secretary.....	Seward “
MRS. MARIEL C. GERE, Rec. Secretary.....	Lincoln, “

HOUSE COMMITTEES APPOINTED QUARTERLY.

MRS. E. E. BROWN.....	Lincoln, “
MRS. G. W. CLARK.....	Omaha “
MRS J. W. DAWES.....	Crete, “
MRS. M. M. DAVIDSON.....	“ “
MRS. N. V. HARLAN	York, “
MRS. J. E. HILL	Lincoln, “
MRS. O. N. HUMPHREY	“ “
MRS. S. C. LANGWORTHY.....	Seward, “
DR. FREEDA M. LANKTON.....	Omaha, “
MRS. GERTRUDE M. McDOWELL.....	Fairbury “
MRS. L. H. RUSSELL.....	Tecumseh, “
MRS. M. J. TODD.....	Milford, “

AUDITORS.

MRS. N. V. HARLAN.
MRS. ELLA NORVAL.

COUNSELLORS.

The Governor of the State of Nebraska.
The Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Per Annum.

MRS. CLARA S. CARSCADDEN.....\$900.00

MATRON.

MRS. ELIZABETH KENT.....\$480.00

TEACHERS.

MRS. S. M. MCGRAW.....\$300.00

MRS. N. A. WAITTAKER.....300.00

ENGINEER.

RILEY WRIGHT.....\$660.00

FARMER.

A. C. WRIGHT.....\$300.00

VISITING PHYSICIAN.

DR. G. W. BRANDON.....\$600.00

REPORT.

Hon. James E. Boyd, Governor of the State of Nebraska:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you through the Board of Public Lands and Buildings the following biennial report of the board of trustees of the Womans' Associate Charities of the State of Nebraska:

It seems unnecessary to repeat the history of the home, which is so well known to you, or enter into details which are so ably presented by the superintendent in her carefully compiled statistics.

The board of trustees have held two annual, three monthly and seven quarterly meetings for the transaction of business since November 30, 1890.

In looking over the reports of the past two years we find a record of earnest systematic work of all who have freely given time and energy to the duties placed upon them.

Several changes have been made in the Home management. In May, 1891, Mrs. Clara S. Carscadden was appointed superintendent, Mrs. S. M. McGraw teacher in the school, Dr. G. W. Brandon, a temporary visiting physician in August 1891.

During the present year we have employed a new engineer and a farmer, or a man of general work. All these changes have proved most satisfactory.

Great credit is due to our matron and teachers, who by their care and patience have accomplished such good results.

Much of this work is purely missionary, for vice and ignorance are not confined to heathen grounds, and habits of obedience, neatness and industry cannot be learned in a few weeks or months. Thus day by day are these earnest women trying to impress upon

these wayward natures the value of knowledge and at the same time correcting as far as possible their careless habits and by softening their hearts trying to lead them into true paths. Such are the quiet, gentle workers in our Home for whom we ask sympathy and generous aid from our legislature.

The careful and complete records kept by the superintendent of all departments merit close attention. All matters relative to inmates are faithfully recorded so that any question arising can be answered by referring to original entries. The board have full confidence in and appreciation of the efficiency of Mrs. Carscadden's work and manifested it by re-electing her in 1892,

The house committees have given faithful reports of their work. Having made continual and thorough examinations of every part of the buildings, they have noted without exception, the order, cleanliness and system maintained everywhere. These reports praise all resident officers and teachers for their careful oversight. The inmates are taught how to cook without waste, plain, wholesome food, with the details of general housekeeping.

The common English branches are taught. The school room is certainly very attractive, it has plenty of sunshine and the many blooming plants add beauty and fragrance to its atmosphere.

All are taught sewing and some have gone from the Home very creditable dressmakers.

The garden has furnished abundant vegetables, and the inmates have willingly aided in this outdoor work. The valuation of garden and barn products amounts to \$1,204.34.

Number of adults Nov. 30, 1890 to Nov. 30, 1892.....	104
Number of children.....	76

Total.....	180
Average number received yearly, adults.....	52

The Home is not a penal institution, but a reformatory where instruction is given during the temporary detention of one year.

Strict obedience is required and enforced from all inmates. No punishment beyond temporary isolation has been administered and that only in a few extreme cases.

The north and south wings of the Home have been completed by state appropriations, they are now plainly and comfortably furnished. The main building connecting the two wings, a separate hospital and laundry, we hope to see built within the next two years, through a generous appropriation from our legislature.

Needed repairs have been made in the most economical manner, and still there are many places that might be improved. An increased water supply, different arrangements as to sewerage, and fire protection are absolute needs of the Home.

Among so many, it is not strange that there are some rebellious natures, who try to get away from Institution life. We have to record the escape of five of our inmates, but three of them were brought back, and evinced penitence for their hasty act.

We endeavor to make the lives under our care better and purer by physical, moral, mental, and religious (but not sectarian) training, and we hope thus, to send them forth truer women, and better fitted to take their among the earnest workers in life.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the biennial reports of the Superintendent of the Nebraska Industrial Home at Milford, and the Treasurer of this Board.

By order of the Board.

L. M. BOEHNE,

President.

MARIEL C. GERE,

Recording Secretary

NEBRASKA INDUSTRIAL HOME.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the State Board of Associate Charities.

Second biennial report, April 1, 1891, to Nov. 30, 1892.

	<i>Appropriations.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>
Deficiency	\$ 3,800.00	\$ 3,800.00
Officers Salaries	4,000.00	3,030.00
Employees' Wages	3,000.00	2,497.75
Living Expenses, and Food for Stock...	8,000.00	3,723.29
Fuel and Lights	3,000.00	2,021.77
Stationary. Postage, Printing .....	.....	.....
Telephoning and Incidentals	2,000.00	637.54
Ice House and Cellar	400.00	370.04
Drugs and Instruments	1,000.00	427.13
Grading, Walks, and Sewerage	1,000.00	989.07
Repairs, Improvements, and Fruit Trees	1,000.00	731.47
Carry all and Harness	250.00	247.54
Live Stock	350.00	159.00
Farm Tools	100.00	11.00
Water Supply	750.00	297.50
Clothing	1,000.00	424.80
Total	\$29,650.00	\$19,367.90

The above shows the unexpended balances of the several funds on the 30th day of Nov. 1892, but which will probably be exhausted, or nearly so, by the end of the of the biennial period, for which they were appropriated.

Respectfully Submitted,

S. H. LATTA,

Treasurer.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
NEBRASKA
INDUSTRIAL HOME,
FOR THE
TWO YEARS ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

MILFORD, NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH,
1893.

NEBRASKA INDUSTRIAL HOME.

MILFORD, NEBRASKA,

NOVEMBER, 30, 1892.

To the Trustees of the Associate Board of Charities.

LADIES:—In this, the first report issued since I assumed my duties as your Superintendent, I submit for your approval, the work, needs, and statistics of the Institution.

Respectfully,

MRS. C. S. CARSCADDEN,

Superintendent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The first five months of the past two years were under the supervision of the former Superintendent, and we may omit something which occurred during that time, but we hope nothing essential to the interests of the work. In the first report the act of the Legislature of 1887, locating the Industrial Home at Milford, and its opening May 1, 1889, and object of the Institution were fully explained, and it has been in existence sufficient length of time for all to be familiar with its purposes.

GOVERNMENT.

The intentions of the Trustees are to have the Institution conducted upon the plan of a model home. As the coming to its doors are voluntary, instead of compulsory, we expect cheerful obedience. There have been a few exceptions, and these have been kept in solitary confinement until penitent and submissive.

OUR METHODS.

We have reduced the manual labor of our Industrial Departments for the profitable occupation of the year spent in the Home to the following system:

Six weeks each in succession are devoted to laundry, plain and pastry, cooking, dining room, and dormitory work, and the remaining time spent in the sewing room, each inmate attending school every afternoon. This graded system has proven most satisfactory in its results.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Our school is thoroughly organized, and all the English branches are taught. The largest number enrolled is 44; the average attendance 21. To bring the school up to the extent of its capacity has been our aim, and we feel confident that the most latent possibilities have been aroused. A number of our inmates would become teachers with one year's good training, but with those mentally unfortunate, one year will scarcely awaken the dormant condition of their minds.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

Those who intend to make dressmaking a means of support, are allowed three months in the sewing room, and the privilege of remaining until they become competent seamstresses. All are required to be in the sewing room a sufficient length of time to become capable of doing their own sewing. This is more instructive than self supporting, as we believe it to be the design of the Institution.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

As our numbers increase with the age of the Institution, the necessity of more workers is more evident. Our tabulated statement will show that, compared with other institutions, our helpers are marvelously few; though willing and faithful, they are necessarily overtaxed. The matron has given two years of faithful work. "She looketh well to the ways of his household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. We eat of the fruit of her hands, and her own works praise her." Great credit is due the teacher for the interest and improvement, which is very observable. Our school is a power in the Home for uplifting the minds and brightening the prospects of the inmates.

Our dressmaker is faithful and conscientious in her duties. Her culture and Christian character are telling on the lives of those under her care.

Our nurse is patient and untiring in her efforts to relieve the suffering of others.

The physician is prompt, attentive and successful.

Our engineer is ingenious, skillful, efficient, not only as engineer, but as mechanic. He has much improved at small expense the conveniences of the institution.

Our farmer is master of the situation, and is the right man in the right place, being well veased in stock raising and general farm work.

We will not argue the necessity of an increased appropriation for salaries, as it is so evident that the need is imperative.

The present salary of each officer and employe is as follows:

Superintendent per month.....	\$75.00
Matron.....	40.00
Physician.....	50.00
Teacher.....	25.00
Dressmaker.....	25.00
Nurse.....	12.00
Engineer, average of.....	55.00
Farmer.....	25.00

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

The appropriation for fuel and lights in 1891 was \$3,000. To say that we have been perplexed and most economical, but lightly expresses the consequent annoyance. The amount we ask, \$6,000 seems the smallest amonunt possible for the good of the institution.

SEWERAGE.

We are compelled to change one whole system of sewerage as our drainage is now annoying our neighbors by overflowing. We

are suppressing as far as possible this trespass by all available means within our power until sufficient appropriation is granted to permanently remedy this trouble by carrying the drainage to the river.

WATER SUPPLY.

We need a sufficient appropriation to provide a new well and a tank of from three to four hundred barrels capacity with necessary connections.

FIRE PROCECTIONS AND FIRE ESCAPES.

The buildings are entirely without protection in case of fire. We should have a main laid about the building and connected with the steam pump so we could put on direct pressure in case of fire. Fire escapes should be added to the outside of the building for use of the inmates.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Many substantial improvements have been made since the last report. An ice house has been built with a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons. Our pasture has been fenced. A good degree of grading has been done, the grounds generally beautified and improved. Lattice work has been placed between the two buildings which affords protection to inmates in passing to and from the shop and school. Speaking tubes have been placed through the house, the two latter being done by the engineer, thus avoiding expense. All necessary repairs are made when required as far as means will permit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We do not claim that we make no mistakes, for life is full of them, and we have our share on record. Our doors swing open to a very unfortunate class. But we are confident that when the workings of our institution are fully known, its power for good felt, taxpayers and citizens will place it on an equal basis with

other reformatory work. We have given a great deal of time and thought to securing the betrayers of the unfortunate ones. Have been very successful, having brought nine to justice in the last six months, throwing the expense of the children upon them rather than the taxpayer. We know that no more lasting reformation is being made in the state than within the walls of the Nebraska Industrial Home. Of the sixty-four who have gone from the home in the last two years ninety per cent are doing well and leading useful lives. Good moral training is given and chapel exercises are held each evening during the week and Sabbath afternoon. We have made arrangements to care for the little ones after they are a year old by establishing a second nursery. Thus the mother is permitted to go and gain employment to support herself and child.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We wish to make grateful mention for the kindness of the Governor for the interest he has shown in the Institution; to the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, who have given prompt and efficient aid and counsel in all matters concerning the interests of the Home, when their advice has been sought, and to the Associate Board of Charities for their kind attention, encouragement and sympathy, and ever readiness to advise what they deem essential to the Home interests. We wish to acknowledge the kind favors of the business men of Milford, the postmaster and station agent, for their many accommodations. We appreciate the favors shown us by the pastors of the Methodist and Congregational Churches, in often meeting with us Sabbath afternoon and giving instructive lessons. We return thanks to the W. C. T. U., of Milford, who, under the direction of Mrs. Angie Newman, so ably conducted flower service at the Home. We are under obligations to the editors of Seward and Milford, for their papers, also for the Union Signal, Our

Work, of Weeping Water, Our Home News of the Home of the Friendless, and the Industrial School Courier, of Kearney: all of which have furnished good reading. We desire to express our thanks to the friends of Wilbur for their substantial contribution of \$13 to the officers and employees. I desire to express my gratitude for their uniform attention to duty and their untiring zeal in assisting me in promoting the interests of the home.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We were obliged to leave our grounds unfinished; therefore, would recommend sufficient appropriation for the immediate completion, as it can be finished with less expense now than in the future. I would recommend that prompt attention should be given the sewerage and drainage, to avoid any further expense that might be caused by delay.

I would further and most earnestly recommend that the shelter of this Institution be extended, not only to those who have fallen, but to those who are homeless, and would be led astray unless protected and given employment.

I would urgently request all unacquainted with this Institution to investigate, question, and know the reform it is accomplishing.

I would recommend that an appropriation should be granted for erecting the main building, and for purchasing the forty acres west of us, which will give us control of the land for drainage purposes.

TABULATED STATEMENT.

Number in Home November 30, 1890.....	21
Number admitted from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892	83
American parentage.....	45
Foreign parentage.....	38

Average age	20
Parents dead	16
Father dead	15
Mother dead	17
Parents living	35
Received from other institutions	6
Returned to friends	16
Retained as employes	1
Ran away	2
Returned to other institutions	3
Honorably discharged	34
Died	2
Average number adults cared for during each year	52
Adults now in Home	41
Children in Home Novemver 30, 1890	13
Children born in Home from November 30, 1890, to November 30, 1892	61
Received when three weeks and three months old	2
Premature and stillborn	6
Sent to Home for Friendless	5
Died	16
Taken by mother of child	16
Adopted	13
Average number of children cared for each year	38
Children now in Home	26
Total dchildren and adults in Home November 30, 1890	67
Average number of children and adults cared for each year	90

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The exact expense per capita based on the number cared for each year (90), and computed upon the entire amount of appropriation expended from April 1st, 1891, to November 30, 1892, is \$3.34 per week.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH INMATES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	<i>Previously</i>	<i>Last Two Years.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Adams	1	1	2
Brown	0	1	1
Butler	2	3	5
Buffalo	6	5	11
Cass	1	2	3
Cherry	1	0	1
Clay	1	1	2
Custer	0	1	1
Dawes	0	1	1
Dawson	0	3	3
Dixon	1	0	1
Dodge	1	0	1
Douglas	12	18	30
Fillmore	1	0	1
Franklin	0	1	1
Frontier	0	1	1
Gage	1	2	3
Gosper	1	0	1
Greeley	0	1	1
Hall	1	4	5
Hamilton	1	1	2
Harlan.....	2	0	2
Holt	0	1	1
Howard	2	0	2
Johnson	1	0	1
Knox	0	1	1
Lancaster	9	10	19
Lincoln	0	1	1

NEBRASKA INDUSTRIAL HOME.

401

Madison	1	3	4
Merrick	1	1	2
Nance	0	1	1
Otoe	0	2	2
Pawnee	1	0	1
Platte	1	1	2
Polk	0	3	3
Richardson	1	1	2
Red Willow	2	0	2
Saline	1	3	4
Saunders	2	3	5
Seward	1	2	3
Thayer	0	2	2
Webster	1	0	1
York	0	1	1
	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 139

WORK DONE IN INDUSTRIAL ROOMS.

ARTICLES.	<i>Custom. Home. Total.</i>		
Aprons	5	190	195
Bags—Clothes	2	8	10
Bands .....	..	55	55
Bibs .....	..	55	55
Bread covers .....	..	4	4
Blankets hemmed .....	..	20	20
Baby quilts and mats	1	57	58
Bed mats	3	8	11
Bureau covers .....	..	4	4
Carpets sewed .....	..	4	4
Counterpanes .....	..	33	33
Comforters .....	..	16	16
Chemises .....	..	10	10

Crocheted collars	2	2
" lace (yds.)	40	40
Drawers (pairs)	61	61
Baby dresses	147	147
Dresses, large. 3	228	231
" repaired.....	31	31
Drapers.....	217	217
Doilies	8	8
Elastids (pairs)	25	25
Handkerchiefs	41	41
Hose	6	6
Initial letters embroidered.....	800	800
Night dresses.....	85	85
Pillows (pairs).....	15	15
Pillow cases.....	103	103
Rugs hemmed	8	8
Sheets.....	49	49
Shirts	3	3
Sun-bonnets	6	6
Skirts, larger baby	103	103
Splashes	4	4
Towels	45	45
Table cloths.....	14	14
Under waists.....	62	62
		<hr/>
Number articles made.....		2,578
" " repaired.....		1,057
" garments washed.....		249,600

TIME TABLE.

	<i>A. M.</i>
Rising Bell	5.00
Breakfast Bell	6.00
At work in all Departments	6.30
	<i>P. M.</i>
Dinner	12:15
At work in Departments	1:00
School	2:00
Recreation	5:00
Supper	9:00
Chapel	8:00
Retiring	9:30

TIME TABLE, CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS.

	<i>A. M.</i>
Rise	7:00
Breakfast	8:00
Sleep	9:30
Lunch	11:00
	<i>P. M.</i>
Dinner	2:00
Sleep	2:30
Supper	5:00
Retire	6:30

PRODUCT OF OUT DOOR LABOR.

NAME.	Quality.	Value.
Apples, bushels.....	531 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$26.75
Beans, string, bushels.....	45	18.00
Beets, bushels.....	100	40.00
Carrots ".....	5	2.50
Cabbage, dozen.....	840	24.50
Chickens.....	500	15.00
Corn, field, bushels.....	100	35.00
" Sweet ".....	50	20.00
Cucumbers, barrels.....	4	36.00
Eggs, dozen.....	1,216	182.40
Hay, tons.....	3	12.00
Lettuce, bushels.....	3	.75
Milk, quarts.....	10.950	547.50
Onions, bushels.....	25	18.75
Potatoes, ".....	100	40.00
Peas, ".....	30	22.50
Radishes ".....	15	11.25
Squashes.....	48	1.44
Tomatoes, bushels.....	50	25.00
Turnips.....	20	5.00
Hogs, fattened.....	9	108.00
Calves, sold.....	3	6.50
Vegetables, Oysters, and parsnips.....	3-8-11	5.50
Total Value.....		\$1,204.32

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY NOV. 30, 1892.

Land.....	\$2,400.00
North Wing.....	15,000.10
South Wing.....	15,000.00
Cottage.....	600.00
Barn.....	1,000.00
Improvements.....	700.00
Live stock, horses, cows, hogs and poultry.....	400.00
Vehicles, harness, robes, etc.....	200.00
Farm and repair tools.....	75.00
Furniture, both buildings.....	3,000.00
Library and school books.....	100.00
Clothing and dry goods.....	100.00
Provisions.....	75.00
Fuel.....	60.00
Engine and machinery.....	4,500.00
Miscellaneous.....	100.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$43,310.00

CASH FUND.

	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash on hand from Superintendent, May 1, 1891.....	\$31.46
From warden penitentiary, September 16.....	66.00
Reimbursement warrant, February 9, 1892.....	51.15.
Donation from Wilber April 8th.....	13.30
Sewing department, June.....	13.00
Sale of hogs, July 7th.....	69.00
Board of babies, over year old, July 13th to Oct. 1st....	87.50
Sale of rye, Sept. 29, '91, Sept. 1. '92; \$54 and \$30.52..	84.52
Sale of cows, May 6, '91, March 26, '92, \$55.93, \$25.00..	80.93
From all other sources.....	68.40

Total.....\$565.76

	<i>Cr.</i>
Kalsomining.....	\$12.50
Paid attendant to prisoner Sept 16th.....	66.00
Incidentals April 1st to June 30, '91.....	20.92
“ July 1st. to September 30, '91.....	52.90
“ October 1st to December 31, '91.....	67.89
“ January 1st to March 31, '92.....	53.71
“ April 1st to June 30, '92.....	80.55
“ July 1st to September 30, '92.....	99.96

Total.....\$454.43

Balance on hand October 1, '92.....\$111.33

\$565.76

Incidentals compromise sending inmates to homes found, repairing shoes, express charges, etc.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Employes' wages.....	\$5,000
Living expenses and feed for stock.....	8,000
Fuel and lights.....	5,000
Drugs and instruments.....	1,000
Stationery, postage and telephone.....	2,000
Repairs, improvements and trees.....	1,000
Grading and landscape gardening.....	1,500
Sewerage.....	5,000
Conveyance.....	400
Live stock.....	350
Farm tools.....	200
Water supply.....	3,000
Clothing.....	2,500
Salary of officers.....	7,000
Fire protection and escapes.....	2,500
Laundry and fixtures.....	2,500
Musical instruments.....	350
Expense sending inmates.....	300
Traveling expenses.....	1,000
Hospital.....	7,000
Total.....	<hr/> \$55,100

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS

OF THE

STATE OF NEBRASKA,

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

THE HOME IS LOCATED ON CORNER
SOUTH AND 11TH STS.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THE HOME.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTE,
1893.

LINCOLN, NEB., NOV. 30, 1892.

To the Honorable Board of Public Lands and Buildings:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the fifth biennial report of the Home of the Friendless for the two years ending November 30, 1892.

Very Respectfully,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

By MRS. H. A. BABCOCK, President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

MRS. H. A. BABCOCK, President	Lincoln
MRS. LUTHER P. LUDDEN, Clerk	Lincoln
MRS. A. M. DAVIS	Lincoln
MRS. S. M. BENEDICT	Lincoln
MRS. A. R. HUMPHREY	Lincoln
MRS. J. Z. BRISCOE	Bethany Heights
MRS. DR. KERN	Lincoln
MRS. J. O. EVERETT	Lincoln
MRS. A. E. THOMAS, President Lincoln Auxiliary, resident member	Lincoln

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

MRS. R. C. MANLEY, President State Society	Lincoln
ALL PRESIDENTS OF AUXILIARIES ARE VICE PRESIDENTS.	
MRS. L. C. RICHARDS, Recording Secretary	Lincoln
MRS. JOHN C. ALLEN, Financial Secretary	Lincoln
MRS. E. S. HELMER, Treasurer	Lincoln

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

MISS ANNIE ROSENCRAWS	Tecumseh
MRS. MCINTYRE	Palmyra
MRS. GALE	Melroy
MRS. GILMORE	Auburn

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HOME.

MRS. L. BEACH HOEL.....	Superintendent
MRS. ATOSSA S. HALL.....	Assistant Superintendent
DRS. M. H. AND J. O. EVERETT.....	Physians
MRS. MATTIE E. WOOD	MATRON
FLORA A. BURTON.....	Teacher
LOUIE P. APPLEBY	Governess
SARA TAYLOR	General Assistant or Usher
MRS. BODDINGTON	Head Nurse, First Nursery
ELLA GARLAND.....	Assistant Nurse, First Nursery
L. WILKINSON.....	Assistant Nurse. First Nursery
JENNIE L. PALMER	Head Nurse, Second Nursery
ETHEL CLARK.....	Aissistant Nurse, Second Nursery
ALICE E. AYERS	Special Nurse
LIDA WHITNEY.....	Charge of Dormitory
BELLE MARTZ	Charge of Quarantine
LENA LLIG	First Cook.
KATIE KAHLER	Second Cook.
DORA KLUCK	House Cleaner
CHRISTINA ANDERSON	Laundress
MEBEL CRAGO.....	Assistant Laundress
ALICE E. ARNELD	Ironer
OTTMER GESCHWENDER.....	Engineer and Florist
ETERETT BARNHILL	Gardner.

REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Public Lands and Buildings:

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Society of the Home for the Friendless herewith presents to you the fifth bien-nial report of its work at the Home.

It is with a measure of satisfaction that we present this report covering a period of two years, replete with so many visible results of work accomplished.

More improvements have been made than in any other period of like time in the history of the Home. For these improvements and the general successes achieved, we are under many obligations to you for assistance rendered and advice cheerfully given at all times.

The complete system of sewerage put in operation at the Home in 1890 by your honorable board has been of incalculable benefit to the institution. The exigencies of the case demanded it. Health was constantly endangered by the poisonous gasses emanating from the vile cesspool which had served as sewerage at the Home up to that time, and we had no remedy.

The electric lights which your board had placed in the main building two years ago have proven a great convenience. The danger to life and property has been greatly lessened and much anxiety saved.

The system should in our opinion be extended to every building on the ground.

The new school building is a source of pride to all concerned.

The only draw-back to perfect satisfaction being the long-drawn-out time that the contractor took in which to complete it.

A year elapsed after we were to have been given possession of the building before it was finished. This delay caused us great annoyance, but now that we are permitted to furnish and use it we are very much gratified. Especially acceptable will the school room prove to be, after using the dark, dingy one in the basement of the old building so long.

A covered walk is in process of construction between the two main buildings, to protect the children from exposure during the inclemency of winter weather, as they go back and forth to their meals, and to school and dormitories.

The green house which stood in such close proximity to the new building as to be utterly worthless, had to be abandoned as you are aware. Another site was chosen and a larger and much better one was built. All the material available from the old greenhouse was used so as to lessen the cost of construction of the new. The greenhouse brings in some revenue, besides furnishing flowers for garlanding the "silent sleepers" as they lie with folded hands in their tiny burial caskets at the home.

Beautiful flowers are kept in the rooms of the sick and placed in the reception parlor and officers' rooms in profusion, lading the air with fragrance giving pleasure alike to visitors and those who live at the home.

The laying out of the grounds is an improvement which had long been pleasantly anticipated. The artistic arrangement of flower-beds, grassy plats and circular walks, made the front yard a thing of beauty, when once our florist got the plants set out and in good growing condition. The grounds at the home this past summer were considered the finest in the city, and justly so we think. The neat iron fence put in by Kimball Bros. of this city, across the front of the grounds, and on down to the new building on the east side, is a very great improvement over the dilapidated old board fence which has done duty so many years.

The supply of water at the Home is sufficiently increased since

connection with the city mains has been made, as to be ample for all needs. We consider this one of the most valuable improvements, that has ever been made at the Home, inasmuch as life and property are thus better protected.

Fire escapes, soon to be placed upon the two main buildings, will be duly appreciated. They are a most necessary means of protection to the lives of the inmates.

Fires, at the Home, have broken out on two or three occasions, but being discovered in their incipency, were easily subdued. Now that we are provided with hose and a plentiful water supply we shall not stand in so much dread of fire.

The new barn is also an improvement of great importance. It has a capacity for storing quite a quantity of hay for winter use, besides bins for ground, feed, corn, roots, etc. Fifteen cows can be comfortably housed within its shelter. The fresh, pure milk is a very agreeable accessory to the diet of the children. We find it costs less to keep the cows than to buy milk, and the quality of the milk is vastly superior to that obtained elsewhere. From ten to thirteen cows are kept on the premises.

REPAIRS.

The repairs of the Institution have been carefully looked after and every part of the machinery and all the buildings kept in good order.

In an institution the size of this, it means something to keep the machinery in motion, with no losses caused by carelessness or inattention to business. "Eternal vigilance" is the watchword of success. To our valuable and efficient Superintendent is entrusted this supervision; and to say that it has been well done, is but a mild way of expressing our appreciation of her work. The ladies, comprising our board, lose no time in attending to these repairs when the Superintendent reports the necessity of the care of them.

All the work of directing or managing the multitude of diversified interests of the Home for the Friendless is performed by its Board of Directors, through its standing committees. These committees, selected with reference to the especial fitness of each lady for a special part of the work, are appointed annually by the the President, subject to the approval of the board. To the proper committee, each line of the work is assigned and faithfully attended to.

This board of ladies, receives no compensation for the time and labor given to this work. They simply do it for the love they bear for it. Every other duty outside of their own homes, is made subservient to these calls upon their time.

Regular sessions of this board are held at the Home on the last Tuesday of each month, when each committee reports through its chairman the work done in its particular line during the month.

All bills for repairs or for supplies of any kind purchased for the institution, are read at these meetings and vouched for by the committee having contracted them, so that there is little danger of mistakes being made.

The addition of the new building will not lessen the work of the board. The additional room means more inmates received and the larger the Home family becomes, the more work is necessary, and the more careful planning is required for its government. Many of the difficulties which have confronted us in the past will, however, be overcome with the use of the new building, with its convenient school room, large and completely equipped dormitory for boys and the numerous other rooms at our disposal. These pleasant changes will add to the convenience and comfort of the whole institution and we believe will add much to its success.

The Home for the Friendless of Nebraska has come to stay.

Its management has long been acknowledged the most economical of any institution in the state.

Seventy out of the ninety counties in Nebraska have either sent inmates to the Home or received children for adoption from the Home. The work is a glorious one. The good already accomplished cannot be estimated.

The dawning of a still brighter day is opening before it.

The people of the state are awake to its importance and to its necessities. The Honorable Legislators, who meet in Lincoln bi-ennially, appreciate the Home, and their acts in granting the appropriations asked for its support attest the fact more than their earnest words of praise and satisfaction could do.

Letters received from friends and strangers alike, from every part of this great state, bring cheering words of encouragement and thankfulness for what the Home is doing. Our hands are strengthened and "our hearts are made to rejoice and be glad" by these assurances of approval from these strangers and friends. Surely their endorsement is most gratifying; and it is the object of the directors to look so well to the ways of the household of the Home—as to be ever worthy of the words of commendation we receive. To do the greatest good to the greatest number in the way that seems best to the board, is its motto and its aim.

NEEDS OF THE HOME.

The greatest need at the Home at present is a boiler house. In our report two years ago this subject was presented, but was not favorably acted upon by the legislature. We quote from that report as follows: "The present boiler house is used as a laundry on the first floor, and as a dormitory above, an arrangement both inconvenient and dangerous, as we are often reminded by the not infrequent boiler explosions elsewhere. If a new commodious boiler house could be built and two new boilers put in, it would

add to the facilities at the home and lessen somewhat our running expenses."

More land is also one of the great needs of the Home. Each year we pay a high rent for a small plat of ground upon which to raise the garden vegetables for use in summer. Pasturage for the cows on rented land is also very expensive. Should these needs be favorably considered by the next Legislature, the Home for the Friendless management will be very thankful. It is our earnest wish that at some not far distant day the Home will be located on much larger grounds than it is at present.

The finances of the Home are in good condition. With our habit for economy we shall be able to keep up the running expenses and repairs and furnish and equip the new building ready for use, out of the appropriation granted us by the last Legislature. If we had had the use of the new building a year before we did, as we expected to have, we would not have had funds sufficient for fuel. Three thousand dollars a year seems to be a very reasonable sum to expend for fuel and lights for such an institution. There is the main building, the laundry and boiler house combined, and two cottages to light and warm. The washing for the large family (averaging about 120 persons), is all done at the laundry at the Home. Summer and winter, washing and ironing is done every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

The cooking for this large family is all done at the Home also except the light-bread. It is thought to be cheaper to buy the bread than build a bake-oven and hire a baker to attend to it.

With the large new building to warm and light hereafter we shall need more funds for that purpose. Hence, we respectfully ask that our appropriation for fuel and lights be increased to \$4,000 annually.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION.

"The object of this institution is to give shelter and protect-

tion to homeless women and children of Nebraska and to place surrendered children permanent homes. Its management is non-sectional, non-political and non-sectarian. This motto stands at the head of "Our Home News," a little paper published monthly solely in the interests of the Home for the Friendless.

Children constitute the larger part of the inmates of the Home. Indeed, it is the wish of the management to make it more and more a "Children's Home." As other institutions have been and still are being established in various parts of the state, for different classes, we find the way being made clear for the fulfillment of our long cherished plan.

The last institution to open its charitable doors, is the Nebraska Home for the Aged, 1422 North Twenty-seventh street, Omaha, Neb. This is one of the most worthy institutions in the State, and we predict for it a successful career. Its object is worthy indeed, and it will be a grand work. We wish most heartily the Honorable Legislature would surprise the management with an appropriation of a few thousand dollars towards its support. What can be more pitiable than an aged mother standing penniless, homeless, friendless, and alone, not knowing which way to turn for shelter or relief. Surely this great State, with its bursting bins of golden grain, and its surplus of provisions can take care of the aged fathers and mothers within its borders. State of Nebraska, reach out to them your hands of plenty, gather them in and give them of your abundance!

The four old ladies in the Home for the Friendless have become so attached to their pleasant surroundings that it would be a great sorrow to them to have to make a change. They will probably spend the remainder of their years where they are; but it is not deemed best to admit any more, since there is a Home, especially for old ladies in Omaha.

In closing this report we extend sincere thanks for courtesies received from your Honorable Board, and for assurances given

us that you approve our management, and our disbursement of the funds granted by the last Honorable Legislature for the maintenance for the Home for the Friendless of Nebraska.

INMATES ADMITTED.

Since the Home first opened its doors for the reception of inmates in January 1882, up to November 30, 1890, the date of our last biennial report, 1308 persons have been admitted.

Since Nov. 30, 1890, 382 have been received, making a total of 1690. They have been received from the following counties.

Adams, Antelope, Boone, Buffalo, Burt, Butler, Box Butte, Colfax, Cass, Clay, Cheyenne, Custer, Cherry, Cumming, Cedar, Deuel, Douglas, Dawson, Dodge, Dundy, Dakota, Fillmore, Frontier, Franklin, Furnas, Gage, Greeley, Grant, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Holt, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Kimball, Keith, Lancaster, Logan, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Phelps, Polk, Platte, Pierce, Red Willow, Richardson, Saunders, Saline, Sarpy, Seward, Stanton, Sheridan, Thayer, Thomas, Valley, Washington, Webster, York.

CHILDREN ADOPTED.

Number of children placed in homes by adoption or agreement since the Home was instituted up to Nov. 30, 1890, 130; since Nov. 30, 1890 up to Nov. 30, 1892, 112; a total of 242. These children have been placed in homes in fifty-one counties of Nebraska as follows:

Adams, Antelope, Butler, Buffalo, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Custer, Cass, Cheyenne, Dodge, Douglas, Deuel, Dundy, Dawes, Dawson, Frontier, Franklin, Fillmore, Furnas, Gage, Hitchcock, Harlan, Holt, Hayes, Johnson, Jefferson, Knox, Kearney, Lancaster, Lincoln, Merrick, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Phelps, Polk, Pierce, Richardson, Red Willow, Sioux, Saline, Sherman, Seward, Saunders, Sarpy, Thayer, Thomas, York, Webster.

Temporary shelter has been given to friendless women from other states than Nebraska as follows:

Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Vermont, Missouri, Wyoming, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana. They were sheltered until transportation could be procured for them to return to friends or employment obtained for them here or elsewhere.

Temporary shelter has been given to a large number of women and children from Nebraska each year since the Home was organized. These are not included in the number of those admitted, since their stay is generally for a short period. Employment is given or obtained for transients, whenever it is possible to do so.

Estimates of salaries, employes' wages, current expenses, repairs and improvements, stationery, clothing, etc. for the Home for the Friendless for the two years ending March 31, 1895:

	<i>Officers' Salaries Per Annum.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Superintendent	\$ 900	\$ 1,800
Assistant Superintendent	600	1,200
Physician	600	1,200
Matron	480	960
Employes' wages	5,000	10,000
Living expenses, drugs and feed for stock		10,000
Repairs and improvements		3,000
Stationery, printing, books, telephone, telegraph postage and incidentals		2,000
Clothing, bedding and furniture		5,000
Fuel and lights		8,000
Total		\$43,160

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. H. A. BABCOCK.

President, Board of Directors.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

GENEVA, : NEBRASKA.

BEING FOR THE PERIOD EMBRACED BETWEEN THE OPENING OF
THE SCHOOL ON THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1892, AND
THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

LINCOLN, NEB.
PACE, WILLIAMS & NORTH.
1893.

GENEVA, NEBRASKA, NOVEMBER, 30, 1892.

To the Board of Public Lands and Buildings:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the Girls' Industrial School for Juvenile Delinquents, located at Geneva, Nebraska.

I have also included herein recommendations for appropriations for the maintenance of the school and needed permanent improvements necessary to accomodate those who will be committed here during the ensuing two years; besides an inventory of all State property on hand.

Respectfully Submitted,

J. D. McKELVEY,

Superintendent.

BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS

A. R. HUMPHREY..	Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings
JOHN C. ALLEN.....	Secretary of State
GEORGE H. HASTINGS.....	Attorney General
J. E. HILL.....	State Treasurer

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

JAMES D. McKELVEY.....	Superintendent
LUELLA J. McKELVEY.....	Matron
CHRIS D. JENSEN.....	Bookkeeper
MYRTLE ORD.....	Family Manager
MMMA L. BROWN	Housekeeper
FREEMAN HOYT.....	Engineer
NATHAN A. TYLER	Gardener
JENNIE P. TYLER.....	Cooking Teacher
MAGGIE MARTIN	Sewing Teacher
JENNIE MARTIN.....	Laundry Teacher
CARRIE BEMIS.....	Teacher

THE LAW.

An act to establish and locate a Girls' Industrial School for Juvenile delinquents, provide for the government, duties of officers and methods of commitments and transfer, to make appropriations for the erection of the necessary buildings and to provide for letting contracts therefor.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

SECTION 1. That there shall be established in the State of Nebraska an institution to be known and designated as the "Girls' Industrial School for Juvenile delinquents."

SEC. 2. This school shall be located within three miles of the city of Geneva, in the county of Fillmore; provided said city shall donate and convey to the said State of Nebraska in fee simple, a tract of land comprising not less than forty acres and suitable as a site for said institution, to be approved by the board of public lands and buildings, said land to be suitably graded and provided with sewerage, and said city of Geneva shall also furnish and lay a four-inch water pipe from the city water works to that part of the ground where the buildings are located, or provide a well with capacity enough to furnish a sufficient supply of water for said institution.

If such land be not donated and conveyed within thirty days after this act shall take effect, and a sufficient bond be given to perform the necessary grading, sewerage, and to furnish the water supply as above specified when required by the board of public lands and buildings, the board shall locate and establish the same at some other suitable place that shall make said donations, having regard for the welfare of the institution and the health of the inmates.

SEC. 3. The girls committed to the school shall be instructed in the principles of morality, self-government, domestic duties, and such other branches of knowledge as are taught in the public schools of the state. The board may further provide for instruction in such light practical industries as may be best suited to their age, sex and capacity.

SEC. 4. The government of the school shall be by and under the supervision of the board of public lands and buildings, who shall have power to appoint a superintendent and such other officers as the institution may require.

All officers and employes, except the superintendent, book-keeper, engineers, and farmey or gardner, shall be women. Until the opening of the school only the superintendent shall be appointed, and it shall be his duty to look after the construction of buildings and such other improvements as may be authorized by the board. His duty shall be, First, To appoint employes to fill such positions as the board may determine. Second, To make a monthly report to the board of the general condition of the school. Third, To make at the close of each year an inventory, giving the number, condition and relative value of all property belonging to the school; also for all purchased and destroyed during the year. Fourth, To keep an account of all daily expenditures and certify the same to the board at the end of each month. Fifth, To submit with the monthly report an itemized statement of all cash received and expended. Sixth, To make such recommendations suggestions as may subserve the interests of the school.

SEC. 5. The book-keeper shall also be the steward of the school and in the absence of the superintendent, shall perform his duties.

His regular duties shall be such as the board shall prescribe.

SEC. 6. When the school is ready to open the board shall transfer all girls belonging to the State Industrial School for Juvenile Offenders, to the Girls' Industrial School for Juvenile Delinquents; also all unused salary of the lady teacher and assist-

ant teacher, the wages of the seamstress and one cook, a pro rata amount of the unexpended living expense and clothing funds, all of which shall be transferred by the state treasurer from the State Industrial School to the "Girls' Industrial School," which amount shall be ascertained by the superintendevt of the State Industrial School, and the secretary of the board, and when so transferred shall be paid out on proper vouchers and warrants.

SEC. 7. Until further provisions are made all proceedings, services of order, examinations, commitments and other provisions necessary to give this act full force and effect, shall be made and carried out in accordance with sections five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, of chapter seventy-five of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, which said sections are hereby made a part of this act and shall therefore govern all commitments of girls who are fit subjects for an Industrial School.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of erecting a double brick and stone cottage, having a capacity of one hundred girls, also boiler house, laundry, barn and out buildings, and furnishing the same, and defraying running expenses, the sum of forty thousand dollars or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the board of public lands and buildings, and the auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized and required, upon presentation of the proper vouchers, to draw a warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount due, and the state treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same when presented.

SEC. 9. Immediately after the taking effect of this act the board shall employ a competent architect to prepare plans and specifications for the building, and upon the adoption of the same the board shall at once advertise for sealed proposals for the erection and completion of said building in accordance with such plans and specifications, and shall let the contract to the lowest responsible

bidder therefor, who shall be required to enter into a written contract for the erection and completion of said buildings in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted by the board.

He shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his contract in such sum as the board shall consider sufficient.

SEC. 10. Whereas an emergency exists, therefore this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 4th, 1891.

HISTORY.

This Institution is an outgrowth from the State Industrial School, where delinquent boys and girls were received and cared for until the opening of the school.

The management of the State Industrial School has been satisfied for several years that co-reformatory work was not advisable, that the interests of both boys and girls would be subsered by their being separate, and this belief being reinforced by the fact that the girls' department was over crowded, the Superintendent, in his last biennial report to the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, recommended with great earnestness, the establishment of a separte reformatory for girls.

In conformity with this recommendation, a bill was prepared and introduced in the Legislature, on January 26, 1891, and it became a law by receiving the Governor's signature on the 4th day of March.

By this law the institution was located at Geneva, the County Seat of Fillmore County. The City of Geneva, being required to donate to the State a tract of land comprising not less than forty acres, suitable for the needs of the institution, to lay a four inch water main from the City waterworks to that part of the grounds where the building is located, do the necessary grading about the building, and supply the institution with sewerage.

A sufficient bond having been furnished on the part of the citizens of Goneva, to the State, that they would faithfully perform their part, the Board of Public Lands and Buildings came Geneva to look over and select from the cites offered, the most suitable location for the school. After carefully looking over the tracts of ground offered, having the needs of the institution and the best interests of the state in view, they selected as their unanimous choice, the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section thirty-six township seven, north of range Three, west,

This land is a part of the same section on which the city is built, and lies only one mile from the post office. It is a smooth fertile piece of ground sloping gently to the north, affording splendid advantages for sewerage.

The south side of the grounds being highest, as well as affording the most desirable frontage, that side was selected for the location of the buildings.

BUILDINGS.

The plans for the buildings were prepared by Geo. E. McDonald, an architect residing in Geneva. After advertising for bids as the law requires, the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Burnett Bros. and the contract for heating and plumbing was let to F. A. Korsmeyer & Co.

There were quite a number of contractors from all parts of the state who were anxious to get this work for it looked as though there would not be much building done in the state that year.

As a result the state got a first class building for a comparatively small amount of money. The style of the building is what is known in reformatories as a double family building. Its dimensions are 112 feet long, an average of 55 feet wide and 53 feet high and it has three floors above the basement. The outside walls are built of pressed brick, with Colorado brown sandstone belt course, cap and sills, and grey sandstone for copings and trimmings on the gables.

The basement contains the girls' dining room, kitchen and pantry in the centre, with the laundry on one side and the boiler room and store room on the other. The floor and wainscoting are made of cement except the wainscoting of the girls' dining room which is of glazed tile. On the first floor in the center are the superintendent's room, in the front, and the office and officers' dining rooms in the rear, while on each side of these is a school

room. The second floor contains the dormitories, girls' dressing rooms, and teachers' rooms.

The third floor is divided off into private rooms for the use of the officers and employes.

The first and second stories are finished with hard wood, the wainscoting, casing and doors are of oak, finished with three coats of hard oil, while the floors are of maple. All the furniture necessary to put the institution in running order was purchased by the board. Good taste and judgment was manifested in its selection.

The girls have good substantial hard wood bedsteads of a uniform pattern with woven wire springs, wool mattresses and feather pillows.

Their dining room is fitted up with strong extension tables and perforated bottom chairs, while their dishes are of the kind generally used in hotels. The school rooms are fitted up with Andrews' single desks and slate blackboards, while the officers' rooms are furnished in a homelike and cheerful manner.

A small barn with stable room for six horses was built at a cost of \$350. While not large enough to afford sufficient room for the storage of the machinery and vehicles belonging to the state, owing to the limited amount of money on hand, it was the best that could be done.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOL.

The school was opened on the 15th day of last March when the fifty-five girls remaining in the State Industrial School were transferred to this institution in a special car.

No pains had been spared to make their new home inviting. That the efforts of the state in their behalf was appreciated was made manifest by the kindly expressions of surprise on every hand.

There is nothing about the place suggestive of a place of re-tension. The high fence and barred window no longer find a place about the modern reformatory. The children are watched over and cared for by kind teachers. They are taught that there is no royal road to success in any sphere in life except through persistent individual effort. It is our aim to encourage the good while we suppress the bad. To constantly hold up before them the beauties of an honorable womanly life, while we point out to them the dangers that surely attend upon a sinful one.

The influence of example being most potent in the work of re-formation of the young, the greatest care is taken in the selection of good, kind, Christian ladies for family managers and teachers in the various departments.

THE SCHOOL.

The children are divided into two grades called family "A" and family "B." The large girls who constitute family "A" occupy the east school room, while the small girls, and those larger ones who are sent here for minor offenses occupy the west school room. The larger girls are detailed for work and instruction in the industrial departments four hours in the morning and attend school four hours in the afternoon, while the smaller girls attend school four hours in the morning and are detailed for instruction in the departments in the afternoon.

The branches taught in the school are the same as those taught in the public schools of the state. The education of many of the girls committed to our care has been sadly neglected. Some who have grown almost to womanhood could neither read nor write when received by us.

It is our aim to have the schools in session at least ten months in the year. The industrial branches taught are such as every housekeeper should know. In the sewing room the girls are

taught not only how to sew, but also how to cut and fit garments, thus preparing them to earn a livelihood after securing their parole.

So it is in the work of the kitchen, laundry, dining room and general housework. They are taught by competent ladies how to do the work in these departments with the object constantly in mind of equipping them with the means of earning for themselves an honorable living after leaving us. The result of our work thus far has been highly satisfactory. Of the twenty-one paroled since the opening of the school, I have not received an unfavorable report of conduct in a single case.

The health of the children during the year has been good with the exception of a few weeks in the summer when scarlet fever in a mild form broke out in one of the families. Twenty of the girls were stricken with the disease, two of the cases assumed a more pronounced type, but by the careful treatment of the physician, seconded by the unremitting care of the matron, they all recovered with no bad after effects. The food furnished the inmates is of excellent quality and well prepared, a sufficient variety is given from day to day to protect the sanitary condition of the school.

COMMITMENTS.

Any girl of sane mind who may be found guilty by a court of record, in this State, of any offense committed under the age of sixteen, except murder or manslaughter, may be sent to this school for reformation and training.

The term of commitment extends to the age of twenty-one, except when sooner paroled in accordance with the rules of the institution.

There is no provision made for the discharge of a girl before she has attained her majority, except by pardon of the Governor.

When a girl is received in the school she is given four, five, or

six thousand demerits, according to the gravity of the offense for which she is committed. Ten of these demerits are cancelled each day she is perfect in her conduct, studies, and work. Should she fail in one or two of these, she still gets credit for the one she did well in.

Should she fail in all three she receives a blank for that day.

Daily reports are taken by the family managers each evening.

After a girl has cancelled all her demerits she is required to be perfect thirty days, called her "her honor month," when she will be granted a parole to go home. If she has no home, she will be held until a suitable place is found for her.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the school is like that of a well regulated family, where the opinion and desire of each individual member is given due consideration. We aim through kind and parental advice to reach the heart of the child and then secure her confidence and respect.

We impress upon the mind of each the duty she owes to God, society, and herself. Our rules are few and simple, but they must be obeyed.

Corporal punishment is also restored to when every other expedient has failed. There are some natures so constituted that they seem unable or unwilling to recognize any law except the law of force.

I am pleased to say, however, that this mode of punishment has been deemed necessary only in a few instances. Religious exercises are held in each family after rising in the morning, and before retiring at night. Besides the regular daily services, we have been favored with regular chapel exercises every Sunday afternoon, conducted by the clergymen of the different city churches, who have kindly and at considerable self sacrifice conducted these services gratuitously.

NUMBER IN CLASSES IN EACH FAMILY.

	<i>Family Fam'y</i>	
	<i>A.</i>	<i>B.</i>
First Reader.....	5	5
Second Reader.....	3	10
Third Reader.....	12	10
Fourth Reader.....	26	8
Primary Arithmetic.....	24	22
Advanced Arithmetic.....	22	6
Primary Language Lessons.....	11	4
Advanced Language Lessons.....	11	..
Primary Geography.....	20	16
Advanced Geography.....	14	5
Spelling.....	38	26
Writing.....	46	33

DETAILS.

	<i>Family Fam'y</i>	
	<i>A.</i>	<i>B.</i>
Sewing Room.....	11	..
Laundry.....	12	10
Kitchen.....	8	7
Dining Rooms.....	2	1
House Work.....	12	..

The following is a complete list of the work done in the sewing-room since the opening of the school on the 15th of March, 1892.

New dresses made.....	213
New night dresses made.....	46
New vests made.....	81
New sheets made.....	184
New drawers made.....	70
New pillow cases made.....	168

New corset covers made	29	
New towels made	98	
New aprons made	34—	923
Repaired dresses	1,557	
Repaired night dresses	664	
Repaired drawers	785	
Repaired vests	437	
Repaired skirts	293	
Rewaired aprons	106	
Repaired hose	1,922—	5,764
Total number pieces made and repaired		6,687

The following is a complete list of the laundry work done since the opening of the school on the 15th of March, 1892:

Aprons	64
Counterpanes	840
Bibs	268
Bonnets	168
Collars	240
Cuffs	78
Pillow cases	4,360
Dresses	2,439
Drawers	2,520
Handkerchiefs	5,130
Ladies' hose	4,496
Men's hose	192
Night dresses	2,439
Skirrs	1,498
Sheets	3,580
Ties	38
Tidies	20
Towels	1,864

Table cloths	850
Vests	2,479
Corset covers	290
Totals	<hr/> 33,853

FARM AND GARDEN.

Last spring when the school was opened I found everything to do and nothing to do with. One of the first things done was the purchase of a team, wagon, harness and some farm implements. Ten acres was plowed and seeded to timothy and clover for a pasture. We also planted four acres of potatoes, which, had the season been favorable, would have been enough to supply us; but the drouth of the summer cut the yield short at least one-half. The garden was a great help to us in supplying the tables with vegetables in their season.

An abundance of radishes, lettuce, onions, beets, beans, etc., was raised, which materially lessened the cost of living.

About five acres was sown to blue grass and clover for a lawn.

That sown around the buildings has done remarkably well on account of our ability to keep it well watered during the summer.

WATER SUPPLY.

The school is supplied with water from the city water works, for which an annual of \$600 is paid. The supply at all times has been abundant. It is much cheaper for the state to have the city furnish the water at a reasonable price than to go to the expense of putting in a water plant at the school. The cost of putting in such a plant as would be needed would amount to considerable, while the coal consumed in its operation and the cost of the necessary repairs from time to time would probably amount to much

more than we now pay the city. It is desirable that the main water pipe be tapped and some lateral laid and some fire and lawn hydrants put in, thus affording us protection against fire, which protection we now lack, and giving us the advantage of supplying our lawns with water.

LIBRARY.

A good library is greatly needed in this school. A good book one of the best companions one can have. The girls are supplied with no reading matter except what is sent them by their friends.

During the long winter evenings a few hours could be profitably spent in the perusal of some good work which might otherwise be idled away. The need of a library is keenly felt by all and should be supplied.

GRADING.

There should be a definite plan adopted with a view to beautifying the grounds. The necessity for laying out walks and drives and planting shade and ornamental trees is apparent to every visitor to the school. A landscape architect should be engaged to draft a plan of the grounds and establish grad stakes so that the work could be done in an intelligent manner.

It seems just as essential to have a landscape architect to draw a plan for the laying out and beautifying of the grounds of a state institution as to have a building architect prepare plans for one of its buildings.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

I would earnestly recommend the putting in of an electric light plant at this institution. At present the building is lighted by the use of at least forty kerosene lamps.

That there is much danger from fire attending their use is ap-

parent. With so many people occupying the building, it is greatly to be desired that we be relieved as far as possible from this danger, saying nothing of the cleanliness and other advantages derived from this system of lighting.

I have asked for an appropriation for this purpose.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

The building now occupied has as many girls in it at present as can be comfortably accommodated. To care for those who will be received here in the future it will be necessary to provide the school with more room. The school was opened eight months ago with fifty-five girls who were transferred from the State Industrial School, since then we have received forty-four and paroled twenty-one, leaving seventy-eight in the school November 30th., while we have room but for eighty.

To afford sufficient room for this unfortunate class of girls, I have asked that an appropriation be made for another building with accommodations for one hundred girls and to contain besides the apartments for the girls, an assembly room, or chapel, reception rooms, office and officers' rooms. At the best it will be a year before this building can be completed and made ready for occupancy. Before that time, at the present rate of commitments, the present building will be crowded to its utmost capacity, whereas if provision is not made at this session for giving us additional accommodations it would be at least three years before that end could be attained.

Another improvement the need of which is imperative is a boiler house and laundry combined, detached from the building in which the children are domiciled. At present the boiler for heating is placed in the basement; it was the best that could be done under the existing conditions. Still it is very inconveniently situated for the removal of ashes and the handling of coal.

It ought not to require any argument to convince anyone who visits us that provisions should be made as soon as practicable for the erection of a boiler house, and the removal of the boiler thereto. The room used for a laundry is also in the basement. This room is used for a recreation room and bath room as well as for laundry purposes. We have no drying room nor is there place to put one, we have to depend wholly upon the outdoor clothes line.

While this does very well when the weather is fine, in bad weather we experience considerable difficulty in getting clothes dried for the children. I have also asked for an appropriation for a good barn, ice house and greenhouse. These are improvements which are very much needed, and with which the school should be provided.

The following is a list of the committments by counties:

Boone	2
Burt	2
Butler	1
Buffalo	4
Cherry	3
Colfax	1
Custer	1
Cuming	2
Dawes	12
Dawson	2
Dodge	3
Douglas	5
Fillmore	2
Frontier	1
Furnas	1
Gage	3
Hall	2

Howard	1
Hamilton	2
Sefferson	4
Kearney	1
Lancaster	22
Lincoln	3
Madison	3
Nemaha	4
Otoe	3
Platte	1
Saline	1
Seward	1
Stanton	1
Thayer	1
Washington	2
Webster	2
<hr/>	
Total	99

The following is an estimate of appropriations desired for permanent improvements, as well as for the current expenses for the two years ending march 31, 1895:

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

One brick and stone building with a capacity for one hundred girls, and furnishing same	\$50,000.00
Boiler house, coal house and laundry combined, including steam heating and plumbing of new building	15,000.00
Electric light plant	3,000.00
Barn, ice house, and green house	3,000.00

ESTIMATES FOR THE ENSUING TWO YEARS.

Superintendent's salary, per annum.....	\$2,000	
Two family managers, per annum, \$800.....	1,600	
Matron.....	800	
Bookkeeper.....	800	
	<hr/>	
For the year ending March 31, 1894...	5,200	
For the year ending March 31, 1895...	5,200	\$1,4000
Employes wages—Engineers, gardner, laundress, seamstress, nightwatch, housekeepers, diningroom ladies and cooks, for the year ending March 31, 1894	3,300	
For the year ending March 31, 1895.....	3,300	6,600
Living expense, kitchen and dining room furniture, for two years ending March 31, 1895, at 16c per diem.....		12,848
Clothing and bedding for two years ending March 31, 1895, at \$25 per annum each..		5,500
Medicine, medical attendance, paints, oils and druggists' supplies for two years ending March 31, 1895		2,000
Telegraph, express and freight charges.....		300
Fuel and lights.....		5,000
Watnr supply		1,600
Grading, paving, sewerage, fruit and shade trees.....		1,000
Repairs and improvements		1,000
School and library supplies, stationery and postage		1,000
Music and amusements		500
Live stock and carriage		500
Official traveling expenses and transportation of children to their homes.....		300
Incidental expenses		200

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to thank my co-laborers in the work for their faithfulness in the performance of the duties devolving upon them in their respective positions, and for their cheerful co-operation in enforcing the rules, to the end that those committed to our care may go out from among us with a firm reliance in God, and a determination in the future to live in accordance with the teachings received by them here.

I wish also to thank the editors of the "Daily Kearney Hub" and "Lincoln Call," for copies of their daily papers. Also the editors of the "Geneva Democrat" and "Exeter Enterprise," for weekly copies of their publications.

To Rev.'s, Barker, Dazey, Carmichael, and Zercher, ministers of the City churches, the management feels under lasting obligations for the interest manifested by them in supplying the institution with spiritual food each Sunday afternoon.

To you gentleman of the Board, both individually and collectively, I feel myself greatly indebted for your wise counsel and advice, whenever sought by me, during the process of organization, and since.

It has been my purpose to conduct the business transactions of the school on business principles, and to administer its affairs in an honest, careful, and judicious manner.

And now, with a firm reliance in "Him who doeth all things well," and a prayer that he will bless our efforts in rising up these unfortunate girls to lives of respectability.

I am, Yours Respectfully,

J. D. McKELVEY,

Superintendent.

INVENTORY.

N. W. 40 acres Sec. 36, Tp. 7, Range 4.....	\$ 2,000.00
Sewerage System.....	200.00
Building.....	28,776.00
Plumbing, steam fitting, etc.....	6,700.00
Barn and side walk.....	377.60
1 double over range, steam table with steamers, 1 100 gal-galv. iron boiler, 1 bake oven, 1 wrought steel lanudry stove, 1 125 gal-galv. iron boiler, 1 40 gal. copper clothes boiler.....	540.00
1 polished heavy iron cake griddle.....	5.50
1 12 gal. stock boiler with strainer faucet.....	8.00
1 12 " " "	5.00
2 No. 155 heavy hotel seamless pans and covers.....	7.50
2 " 165 " " " " " " "	10.00
1 " 255 " " " " " " "	4.50
1 " 265 " " " " " " "	6.00
1 " 100 " " plain ladle.....	.35
1 " 200 " " crooked " .....	.50
1 " 150 " " flat skimmer.....	.40
2 " 200 " " flesh forks.....	1.00
3 " 12 " " " " 3 prong.....	.25
1 " 160 " " cake turner.....	.30
6 " 12 " " forged basting spoons.....	.60
6 " 16 " " " " "	1.00
3 " 18 " " " " " .....	.60
3 " 14 extra deep hotel frying pand.....	4.00
1 " 14 " " double fryer.....	5.00
2 10-17 wire steak brailers.....	2.50
1 No. 16 pans and covers.....	.50
1 " 18 " " " " .....	.75
2 " 22 " " " "	2.00

2 No. 28 pans and covers.....	\$ 3.00
1 " 5 Enterprise coffee mill.....	8.00
1 " 32 " " meat chopper.....	6.50
3 6 quart strong milk pans.....	.60
3 8 " " " ".....	.75
3 10 " " " ".....	1.25
3 12 " " " ".....	1.50
4 No. 205 Oval pudding ".....	1.60
4 10 quart round " ".....	2.00
6 dish pans, 21 qt, 30 qt, and 40 qt.....	9.30
1 14-lb seamless mixing bowl.....	2.25
1 No. 1 hotel collendar.....	1.80
1 each No. 20-30-40 and 50 covered scoop.....	1.75
6 cards muffin pans.....	3.00
1 tin spice box.....	2.40
24 10-lb deep pie pans.....	1.00
1 hotel grater.....	.90
1 nutmeg grater.....	.10
8 heavy oven pans, ribbed.....	6.00
8 bake pans.....	8.00
1 No. 2 knife slaw cutter.....	.90
2 large wooden bowls.....	2.10
1 large wooden rolling pin.....	90
6 assorted wood spoons.....	1.00
1 24-quart kettle.....	2.75
1 extra heavy laundry dipper.....	40
1 No. 120 laundry dipper.....	1.10
1 wire pot cham.....	15
6 assorted butcher knives.....	5.50
1 24 inch meat saw.....	2.50
1 9-inch cleavor.....	2.50
6 vegetable knives.....	95
40 hard wood bed steads.....	190.00

40 wire springs.....	\$ 66.00
40 wool mattresses.....	160.00
40 pairs feather pillows.....	120.00
4 8-foot oak extension tables.....	40.00
4 10-foot oak extension tables.....	48.00
84 perforated seat chairs.....	56.00
2 10-foot oak extension tables.....	36.00
24 cane chairs.....	66.00
2 large cupboards.....	19.00
1 oak centre table.....	20.00
1 folding bed, mattress, pillows, etc., complete.....	75.00
1 " " " " " " ".....	95.00
1 parlor suite.....	90.00
1 " ".....	70.00
1 " ".....	65.00
2 " ".....	110.00
1 large top rocker.....	15.00
1 small top rocker.....	11.00
2 waste baskets.....	2.00
3 waste baskets.....	2.25
1 No. 0712 centre table.....	5.50
2 No. 93 centre table.....	13.00
2 large oak cane rockers.....	7.50
7 large oak cane rockers.....	18.00
6 large oak cane chairs.....	12.00
1 No. 42 side board.....	26.00
1 No. 72 side board.....	48.00
1 rug couch.....	18.00
1 curtain couch.....	14.00
1 No. 601 book case.....	30.00
4 No. 300 bed-room suites.....	80.00
4 wire springs.....	6.60
4 wool mattresses.....	24.00

5 pairs live geese feather pillows.....	\$ 16.00
2 No. 471 bed-room suites.....	76.00
2 new nattonal wire springs.....	14.00
2 extra covered mattresses.....	15.00
2 pairs down pillows.....	9.00
6 cain chairs.....	15.00
1 oak table.....	9.00
1 large cutting table.....	4.50
3 lap boards.....	3.75
12 wood seat chairs.....	18.00
1 high curtain desk.....	48.00
1 low roll curtain desk.....	35.00
2 oak leaning office chairs.....	16.00
6 cont. cane office chairs.....	28.50
6 cont. cane office chairs, arm.....	18.00
4 centre tables.....	18.00
2 oak wardrobes.....	50.00
1 bedroom suite.....	30.00
1 superior wire spring.....	3.00
1 wool mattress.....	6.00
1 pair down pillows.....	4.50
1 cheval glass.....	30.00
2 book cases.....	32.00
2 door mats.....	5.00
60 linen napkins.....	8 00
72 towels.....	6.60
40 pair blankets.....	110.00
40 comforts.....	40.00
8 comforts.....	12.00
8 pair blankets.....	32.00
60 quilts.....	90.00
18 qutlts.....	54.00
1 bowl and pitcher.....	1.15

1 journal for inventory book.....	\$ 80
8 mirrors.....	8.40
2 bill files.....	20
1 hand bell.....	1.50
1 nickel alarm clock.....	1.75
1 5-gal oil can.....	1.65
2 desks.....	20.00
2 chairs.....	10.00
80 single desks, 8 rears and 4 rear seats.....	350.00
29 Stickney readers, No. 4.....	14.50
17 Sticknny readers, No. 3.....	6.80
14 Stickney readers, No. 2.....	4.48
11 Stickney readers, No. 1.....	2.64
29 Word by Word advanced.....	6.38
29 Word by Word primary.....	5.22
35 Wendworth's primary arithmetics.....	10.50
29 Wentworth's Grammar arithmetics.....	18.85
11 Tarbells' language lesoons' No. 1.....	4.40
11 Tarbells' language lessons, No. 2.....	6.60
11 Lincoln's physiologies.....	8.80
80 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards Brussels and border carpet.....	120.38
125 yards Brussels and border carpet.....	187.50
142 yards ingrain carpet.....	123.25
83 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards ingrain carpet.....	71.12
46 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards ingrain carpet.....	39.67
35 yards ingrain carpet.....	59.75
53 yards, 3-ply ingrain carpet.....	53.00
450 yards carpet lining.....	22.50
145 yards shades.....	181.25
56 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards matting.....	28.35
9 rugs.....	62.00
3 wire mats.....	12.00
3 pairs portiers.....	30.00

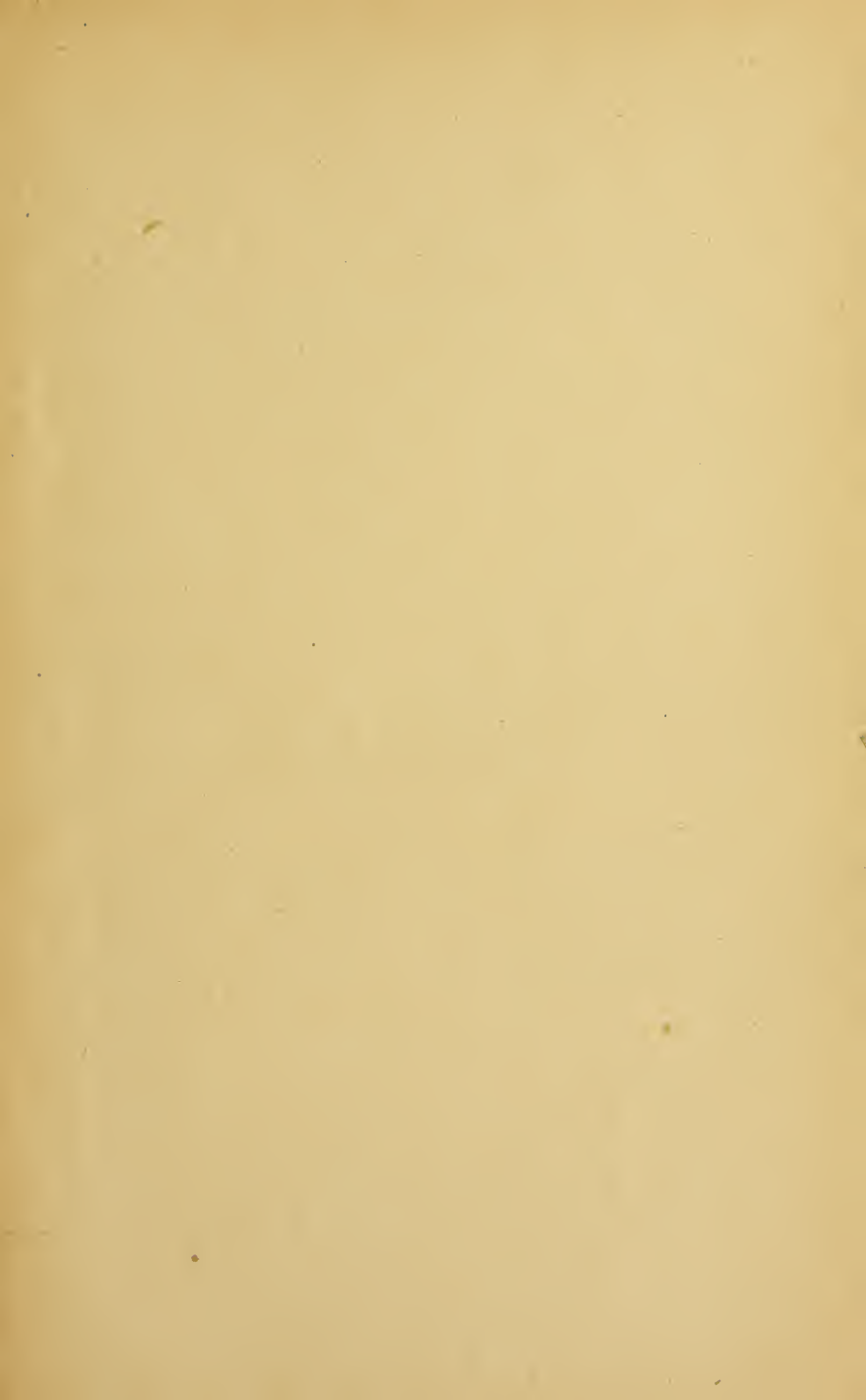
2 prs chains	\$2.00
2 prs poles	2.00
87 china plates	9.40
79 china bowls	11.10
73 china coffee cups and saucers	10.95
1 doz 10-lb granite nappies	4.80
1 doz 9-lb granite nappies	3.50
1 96-piece dinner set	27.25
1 99-piece dinner sets	16.80
8 large soup tureens	26.00
8 hotel jugs	7.20
4 Ewers and basins	4.00
4 slop jars	4.00
1 dozen tumblers	1.00
8 glass syrup cans	3.20
11 salt shakers	2.75
13 peper shakers	1.95
14 vinegar crewets	7.00
17 bracket lamps complete	17.00
13 brass library lamps	91.00
1 stand library lamp	13.50
1 12-piece chamber set	13.50
1 8-piece chamber set	5.60
7 doz silver teaspoons	26.25
7 doz tablespoons	50.95
82 silver knives	29.45
7 doz silver forks	49.25
7 tomato salt shakers	3.50
8 tomato pepper shakers	2.80
2 china toothpick holders	50
4 glass cake stands	1.20
2 glass sauce dishes	70
1 glass cream pitcher	30

2 glass sugar bowls	\$ 75
2 glass fruit dishes	1.00
53 prissoms	2.10
16 lamp hooks	2.40
36 screws for bracket lamps	15
1 oak bedroom suite	45.00
3 wire bed springs	8.75
3 mattresses	15.50
2 bedsteads	8.00
1 kitchen cupboard	9.75
1 parlor suite	58.00
1 cane seat rocker	3.00
1 extension table	6.75
11 perforated seat chairs	9.00
1 kitchen table	3.00
1 refrigerator	19.00
1 ironing board	3.00
73½ yds carpet	60.95
100 yds carpet paper	5.00
1 side lamp	1.25
1 toilet set, 8 pieces	3.75
1 toilet set, 3 pieces	2.00
1 clothes wringer	2.50
1 wash board .....	.35
1 dust pan .....	.25
1 dish pan .....	.60
2 preserving kettles .....	.60
4 pie tins .....	.20
2 pot covers .....	.15
1 basting spoon .....	.10
1 nutmeg grater, 1 biscuit cutter, 1 egg beater .....	.35
1 fibre pail .....	.50
1 set Mrs. Potts sad irons	1.50

2 doz. 1 qt. Mason jars	\$ 2.50
2 dripping pans . . . . .	.35
1 8 day regulator clock	32.00
1 8 day calendar clock	6.00
46-ft slate black-board	34.75
2 strap halters	2.80
1 set double harness	26.00
1 3-in. Harrison wagon complete	55.00
1 14-in steel beam stirring plow	12.50
1 set plow double-trees	1.00
1 team bay horses	200.00
6 sad irons	3.30
2 galv. iron coal pails	1.60
2 sheets tin in elevator . . . . .	.50
2 ink wells	1.75
6 horse shoes for iron rests	1.68
4 pairs scissors, 2 7-in, 1 8-in, and 1 9-in	3.50
63 slates	12.60
1 hayfork . . . . .	.60
1 manure fork	1.00
1 hammer . . . . .	.50
1 saw	1.50
1 syrup faucet . . . . .	.75
6 dust pans	1.50
1 set tablespoons . . . . .	.40
1 set teaspoons . . . . .	.35
1 egg beater . . . . .	.35
1 can opener . . . . .	.35
1 qt. cup . . . . .	.20
6 sad irons	3.25
22 intermediate geographies	13.20
12 Grammars	15.00
1 common bibb	1.50

1 set stock and dies	\$ 6.50
1 No. 2 Stamwood cutter	2.00
1 No. 3 brown tongs	1.20
1 No. 2 brown tongs	1.00
1 18-in. Trimo wrench	2.80
1 No. 23 combination pipe vise	8.00
1 15-in. coes wrench	1.25
2 steel bow diamond rakes	1.20
1 small rake hoe .....	.40
1 tin sprinkler .....	.60
20 ft. spouting	4.00
2 carving knives	2.50
4 trays	6.00
2 shovels	2.00
1 No 7 Enterprise coffee mill	10.00
1 carpet sweeper	3.50
20 laundry tubs	5.16
6 fibre tubs	4.50
10 fibre pails	3.00
4 clothes wringers	12.00
1 doz clothes lines	1.50
1 doz mop handles	75
3 crumb brushes and pans	3.25
1 large granite coffee pot	1.75
1 large granite tea pot	1.75
1 journal	6.00
1 ledger	6.00
1 letter press	8.00
1 letter book	2.50
72 children's Hallelujah singing books	21.60
1 sand sieve	45
1 pr hair clippers	3.50
1 croquet set	2.25

1 fever thermometer	\$ 1.75
9 sad iron	4.80
1 flour sieve	25
10 garden hoes	4.00
1 buck saw	1.00
1 axe	1.00
1 Planet Jr. seeder	10.00
1 iron harrow	14.00
2 spades	3.00
1 lawn mower	8.00
2 halters	1.50
1 fly net	1.25
6 No. 4 Stickney readers	4.50
4 No 3 Stickney readers	2.40
2 No. 1 Stickney readers	70
42 flower pots	5.25
3 grammar school geographies	5.00
1 cork screw	15
1 book "Curiosity Shop"	40
1 book "Water baby"	15
1 book, "Little Lord Fauntleroy"	1.80
1 doz comforters	12.30
Total of inventory	\$43,977.13



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